

WOODWORKS

NOVEMBER 13<sup>TH</sup> 2019

# Integrating Passive House into Everyday Enclosure Design

*-Presented by Dan Whitmore, CPHC, CPHB  
RDH Building Science*

*Photo: Thorsten Chlupp  
Karuna Foundation*



*Disclaimer: This presentation was developed by a third party and is not funded by WoodWorks or the Softwood Lumber Board.*



**PASSIVE HOUSE  
CONSULTING &  
CERTIFICATION**



**RESEARCH &  
EDUCATION**

**NET ZERO**



**Making Buildings Better™**



**FAÇADE  
ENGINEERING**

**HISTORIC  
REHABILITATION**



**ENERGY & IAQ  
MONITORING**



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Questions related to specific materials, methods, and services will be addressed at the conclusion of this presentation.



# Course Description

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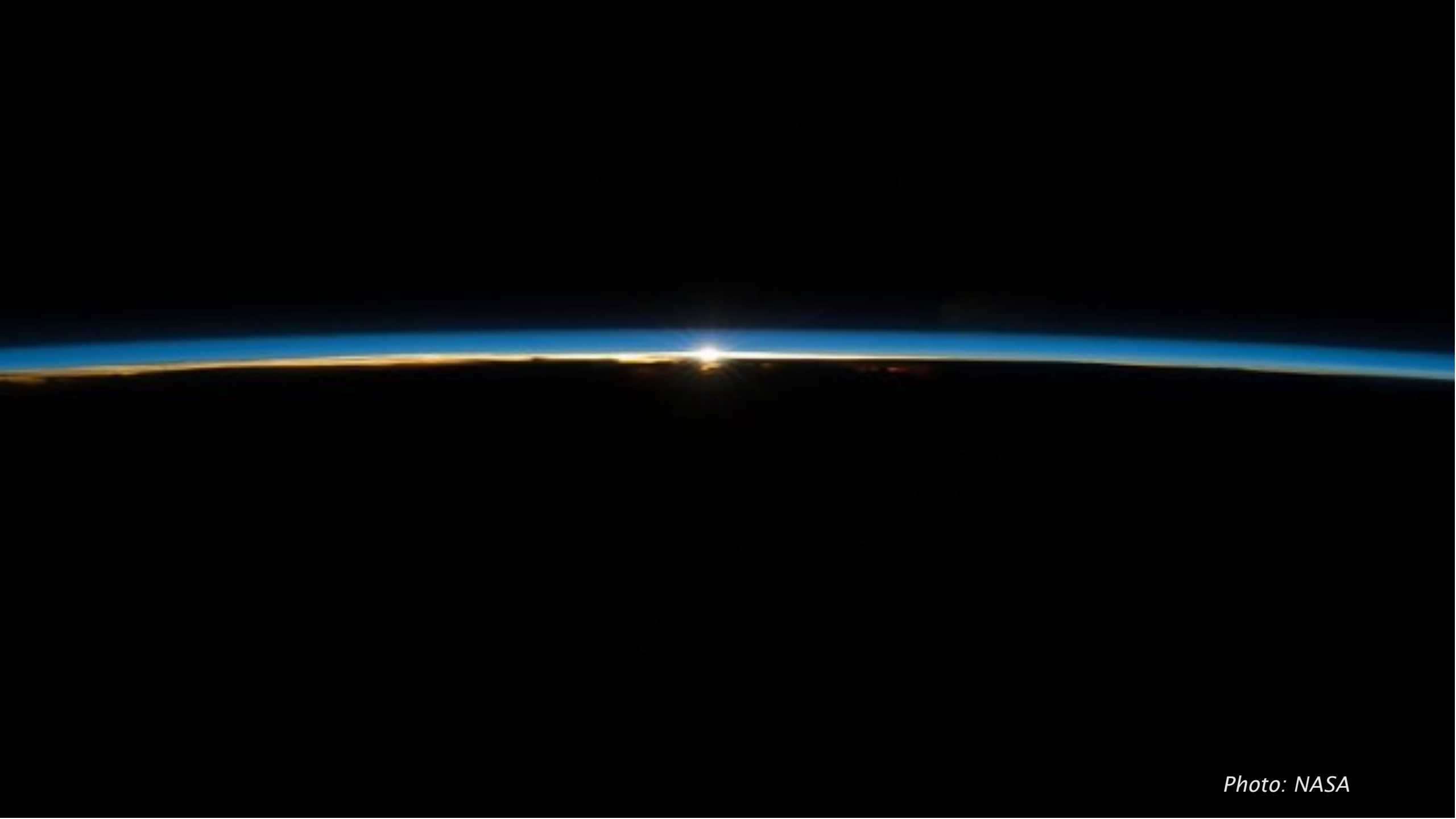
To some design and construction professionals, the term ‘passive house’ carries connotations of added expense, difficult details and super-thick walls and roofs. However, for larger scale multi-family and commercial buildings, the concepts of passive house design can be easily implemented with a proper understanding of the core principles and guiding design techniques. Passive house can provide deep operational energy reductions through its core principles of entire building air tightness, minimal thermal bridging, and a balanced and appropriately-sized mechanical ventilation system. This webinar will draw on these guiding principles to illustrate how passive house concepts can be integrated into a number of wood-frame project types—including mid-rise multi-family, low-rise commercial, and tall wood buildings. Enclosure detailing techniques, construction cost impacts, and energy savings potential will be illustrated with an emphasis on repeatable and scalable strategies.



# Learning Objectives

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1. Review the basic principles of passive house design and discuss unique aspects that arise when implementing this technique in larger, multi-family projects.
2. Highlight benefits associated with the use of wood framing in multi-family and commercial passive house projects.
3. Demonstrate successful detailing options for walls and roofs in wood-frame projects with an emphasis on air tightness and insulation continuity.
4. Discuss design guidelines for future implementation of low-energy projects in cold climates with the possibility of cost competitiveness with traditional project types.



*Photo: NASA*

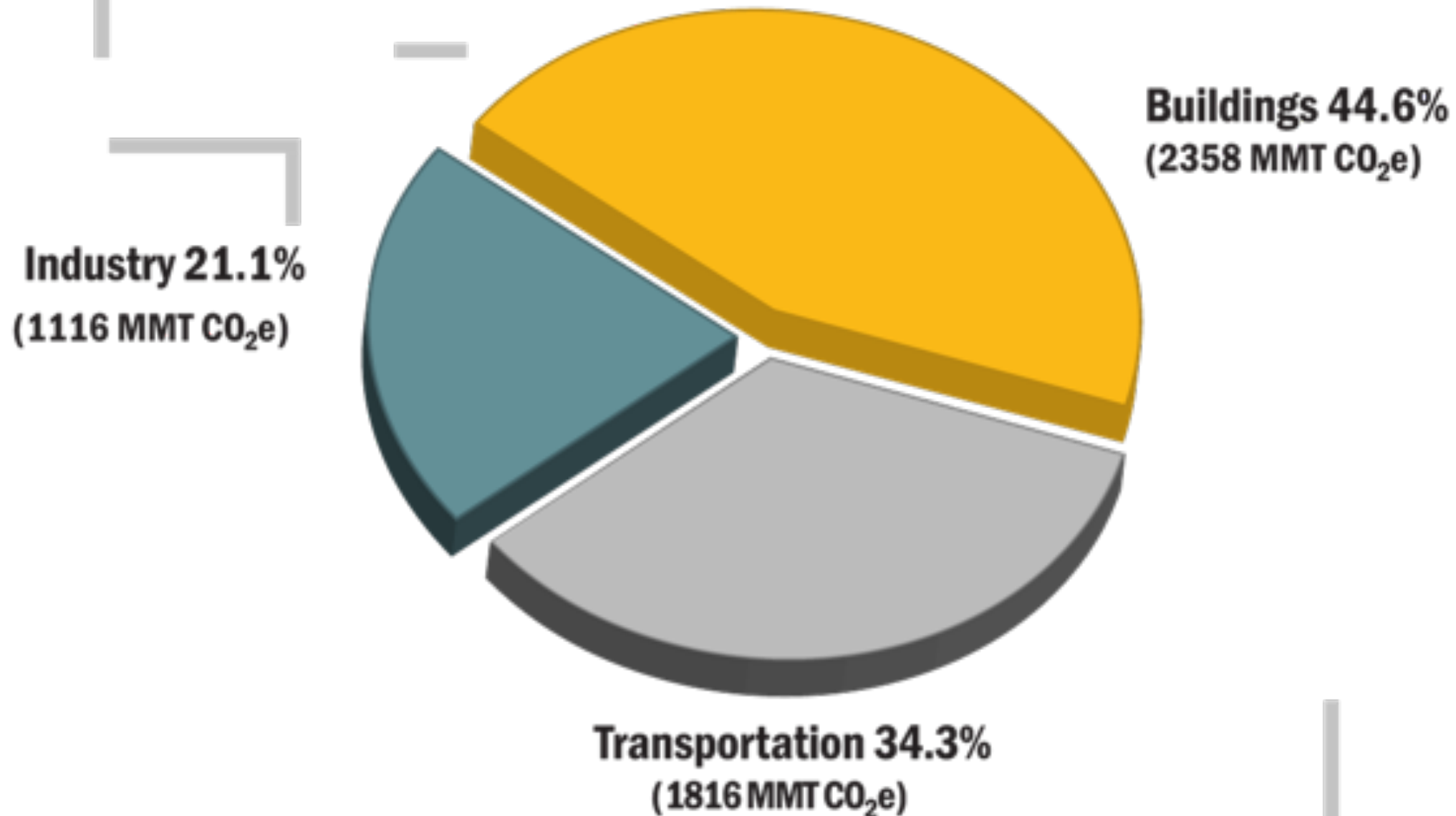


“Here is one of the few effective keys to the Design problem:  
The ability of the Designer to recognise as many of the constraints as possible;  
his (*or her*) willingness and enthusiasm for working within these constraints.”  
-Charles Eames





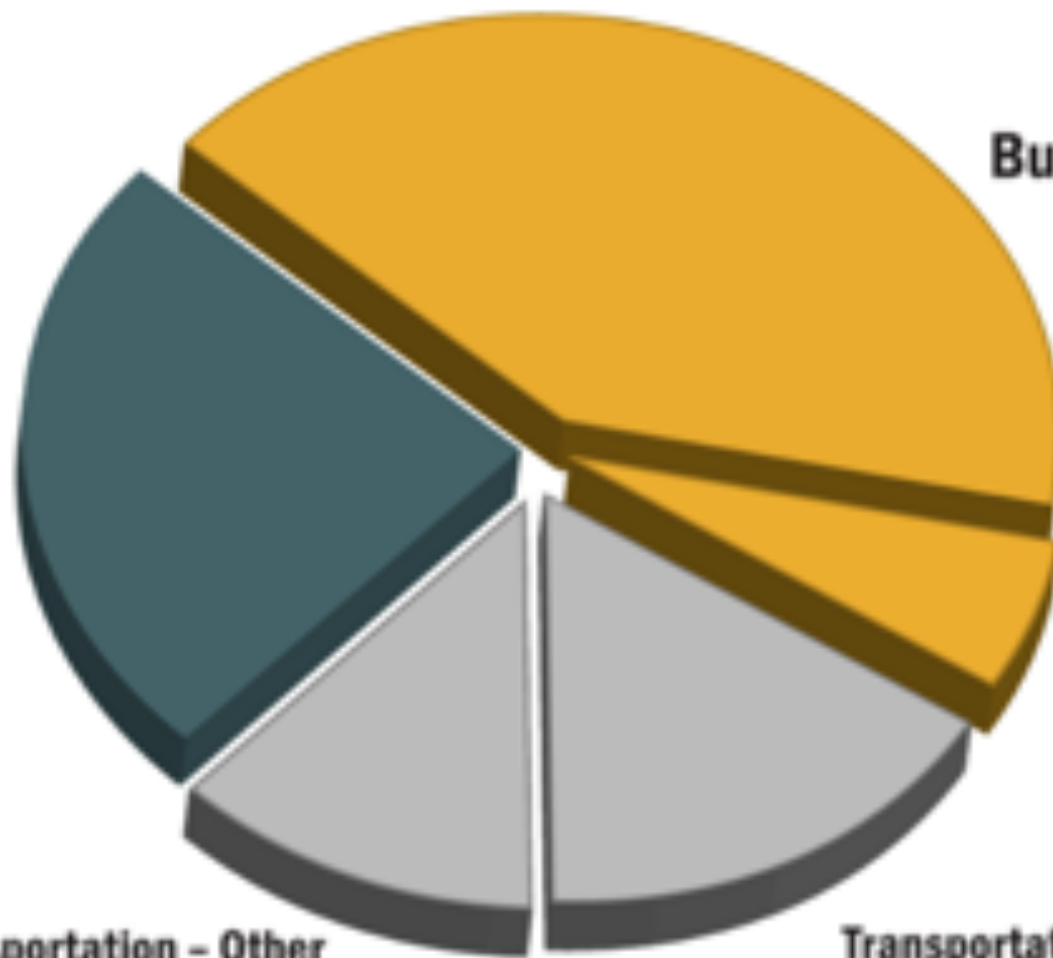
*Photo: Jeremy Bitterman Photography  
Architect: Holst Architecture  
Contractor: Hammer and Hand*



### U.S. CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sector

Source: ©2013 2030, Inc. / Architecture 2030. All Rights Reserved.  
Data Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (2012).

**Industry**  
24.4%



**Building Operations**  
41.7%

**Building Construction and Materials**  
5.9%

**Transportation - Light Duty**  
(auto, SUV, pickup, minivan)  
16.3%

**Transportation - Other**  
(rail, air, bus, truck, ship)  
11.8%

## U.S. Energy Consumption by Sector

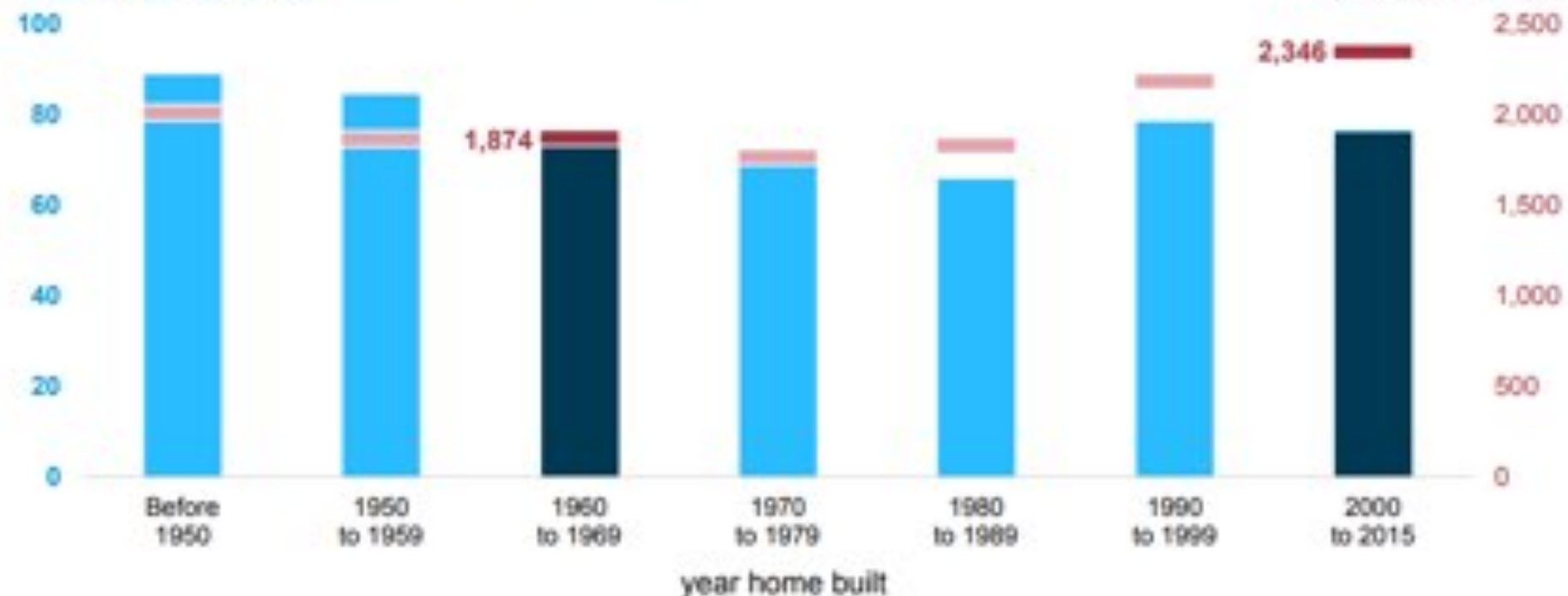
Source: ©2013 2030, Inc. / Architecture 2030. All Rights Reserved.  
Data Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (2012).



## A home built since 2000 consumed the same amount of energy as one built in the 1960s

Average household site consumption by year built, 2015

million Btu per household

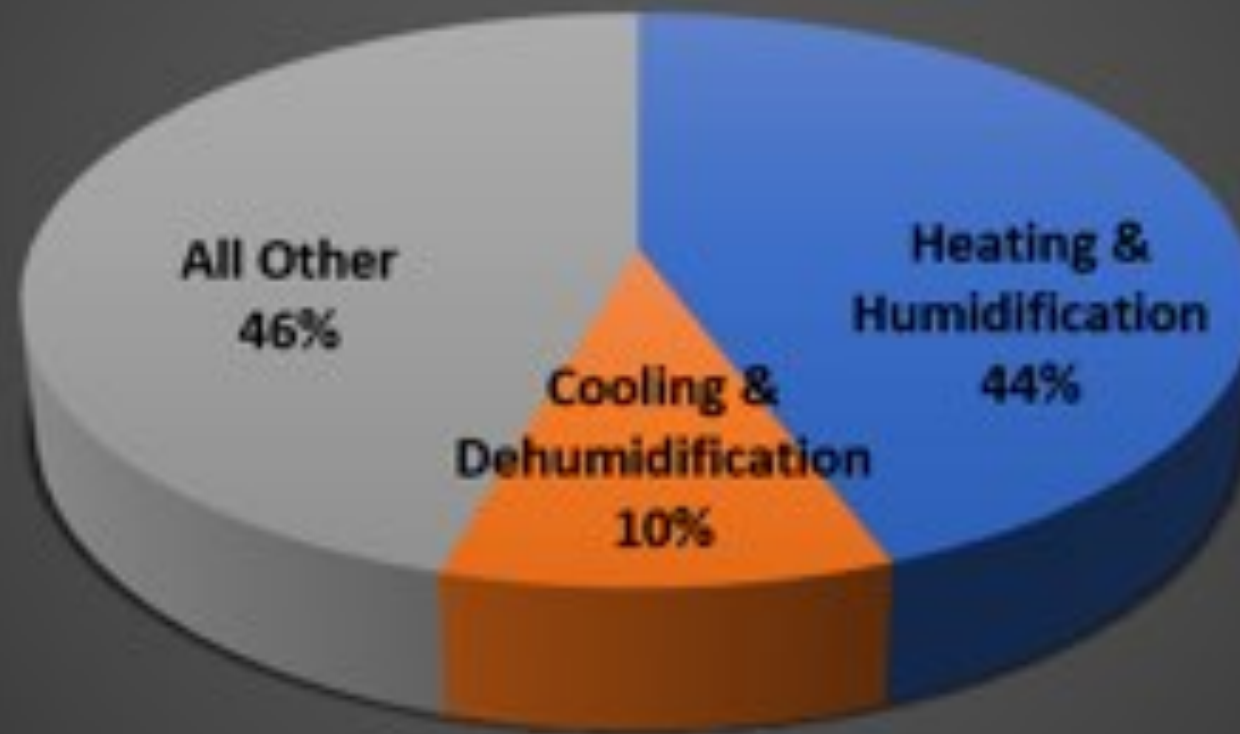


Source: EIA, 2015 Residential Energy Consumption Survey



2015 Residential Energy Consumption Survey  
July 31, 2018

## U.S. Residential Site Energy Use - 2015



Source: EIA, 2015 Residential Energy Consumption Survey

# Architectural Solution: Enclosure First

*Corvette Landing*



*Image: Peripheriques Martin-Trottin Architects*



# Enclosure First: Passive House



*Photo: SHED Architecture*



**AIA**

**Ethics**

FROM THE OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

# **2018 Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct**





**AIA**

## **CANON VI**

### **Obligations to the Environment**

Members should recognize and acknowledge the professional responsibilities they have to promote sustainable design and development in the natural and built environments and to implement energy and resource conscious design.





**AIA**

## **CANON VI**

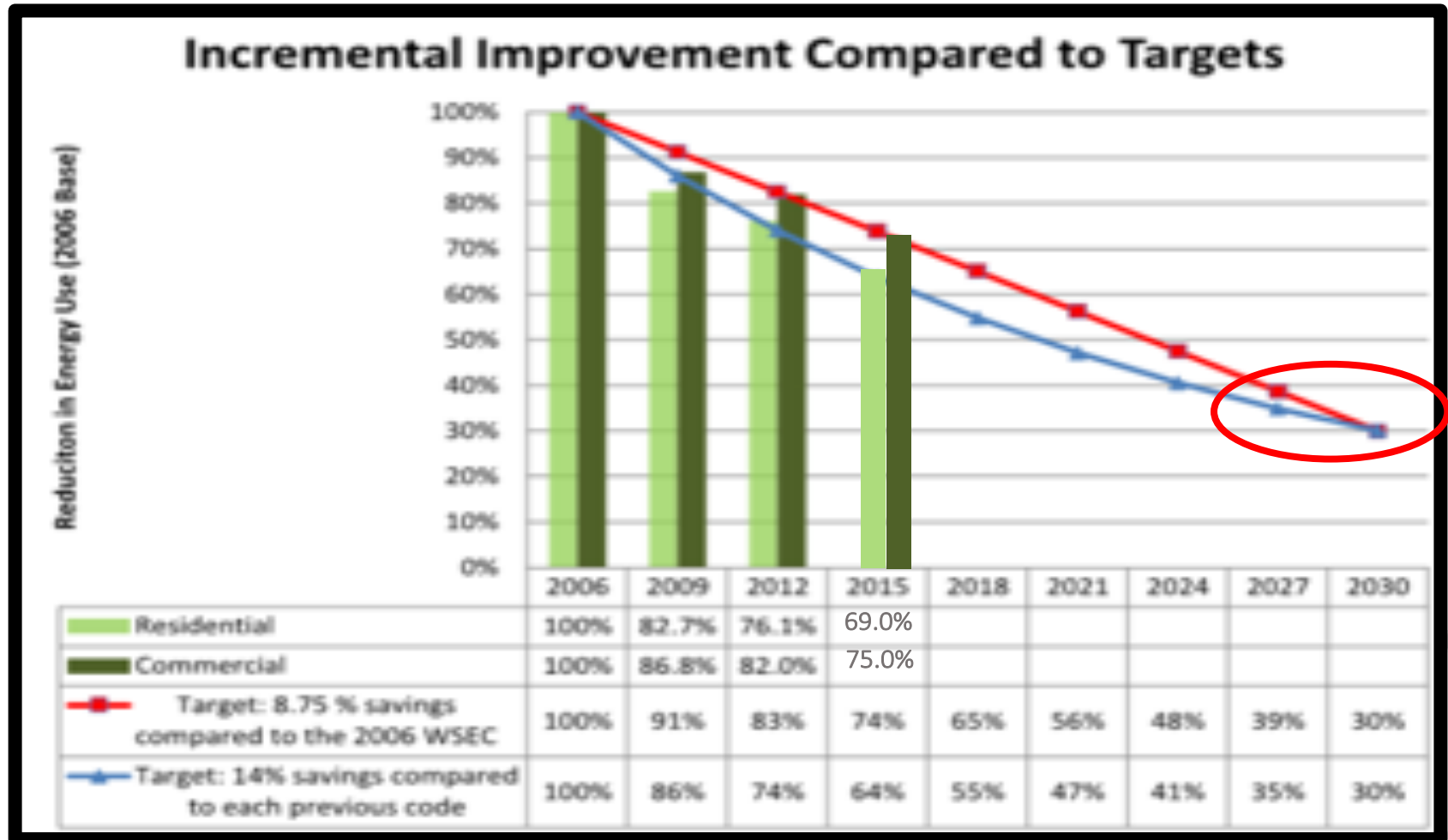
### **Obligations to the Environment**

E.S. 6.1 Energy conservation:

Members should set ambitious performance goals for greenhouse gas emission reduction with their clients for each project.

# Energy Code Roadmap: WA State

Passive  
House as  
the goal

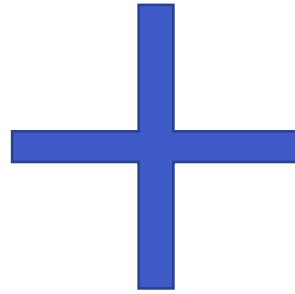


# What is Passive House?





# Passive House is a Toolkit



## Passive House is a Path *with* Guardrails





# Passive House is a Goal



*Photo: Drew McKenzie, Sportspress Northwest*

# Energy Code has a Goal

- Design a building using prescriptive assemblies
- Figure out how much energy it will use
- 0%, 10%, 20% “better”

Component Performance Path, pg. 1										ENV-UA	
2015 Seattle Energy Code Compliance Forms for Commercial Buildings including R2, R3, & R4 over 3 stories and all R1										Revised Nov 2017	
Project Title: 1 - Fill this line out on PROJ-SUM								Date: 01/01/2018			
Target Insulation Allowance: Component Performance Not Selected								For SDC Use			
Calculation Adjustments None Applied											
Fenestration Area as % gross above-grade wall area Max. Target: 30.0%											
Skylight Area as % gross roof area Max. Target: 5.0%											
Vertical Fenestration Alternates: None Selected on ENV-SUM											
For Stand-alone Projects <sup>13,14</sup> Existing-to-remain Areas								Vertical Fenestration	Net Wall	User Note	
								Skylights	Net Roof		
Envelope Component						Proposed UA			Target UA		
Cavity+Cl   Plan/Detail #   U-factor Source & Table # <sup>2</sup>						U-factor	x Area (A)	= UA (U x A)	U-factor	x Area (A)	= UA (U x A)
Roofs	Deck	R=							0.026		
		R=							Above Deck Insulation	U-0.026	
		R=							0.027		
		R=							Metal Building	U-0.027	
		R=							0.027		
		R=							Joist/single rafter	U-0.027	
Roofs	Joist/Pth	R=							0.021		
		R=							Single raft, attic, other	U-0.021	
		R=							0.055		
		R=							Steel/metal frame	U-0.055	
		R=							0.052		
		R=							Metal Building	U-0.052	
Roofs	Metal Bld	R=							0.051		
		R=							Wood Frame, other	U-0.051	
		R=							0.057		
		R=							Mass Wall	U-0.057	
		R=							0.200		
		R=							Mass Transfer Deck	U-0.20	
Roofs	Wood/Oth	R=							0.054		
		R=							Group R Wood/Oth. Wall	U-0.054	
		R=									
		R=									
		R=									
		R=									
Roofs	Group R	R=									
		R=									
		R=									
		R=									
		R=									
		R=									

ReadMe PROJ-SUM ENV-SUM ENV-REQUIREMENTS ENV-PRESCRIPTIVE ENV-UA Target Area Ad



# Passive House Delivers



*Image: Holst Architecture*



# Engineered Energy Efficiency



*Photo: Bicycle Homebuilding*

# Premium Indoor Air Quality





## Premium Indoor Environmental Quality



**Passive House: the  
Path to  
-Net Zero Energy  
-Zero Net Carbon**



*Photo: Onion Flats*

**+Q: How much insulation do  
you need for a Passive  
House wall?**

**+ Q: How much insulation do  
you need for a Passive  
House wall?**

**A: As much as is required  
and no more**

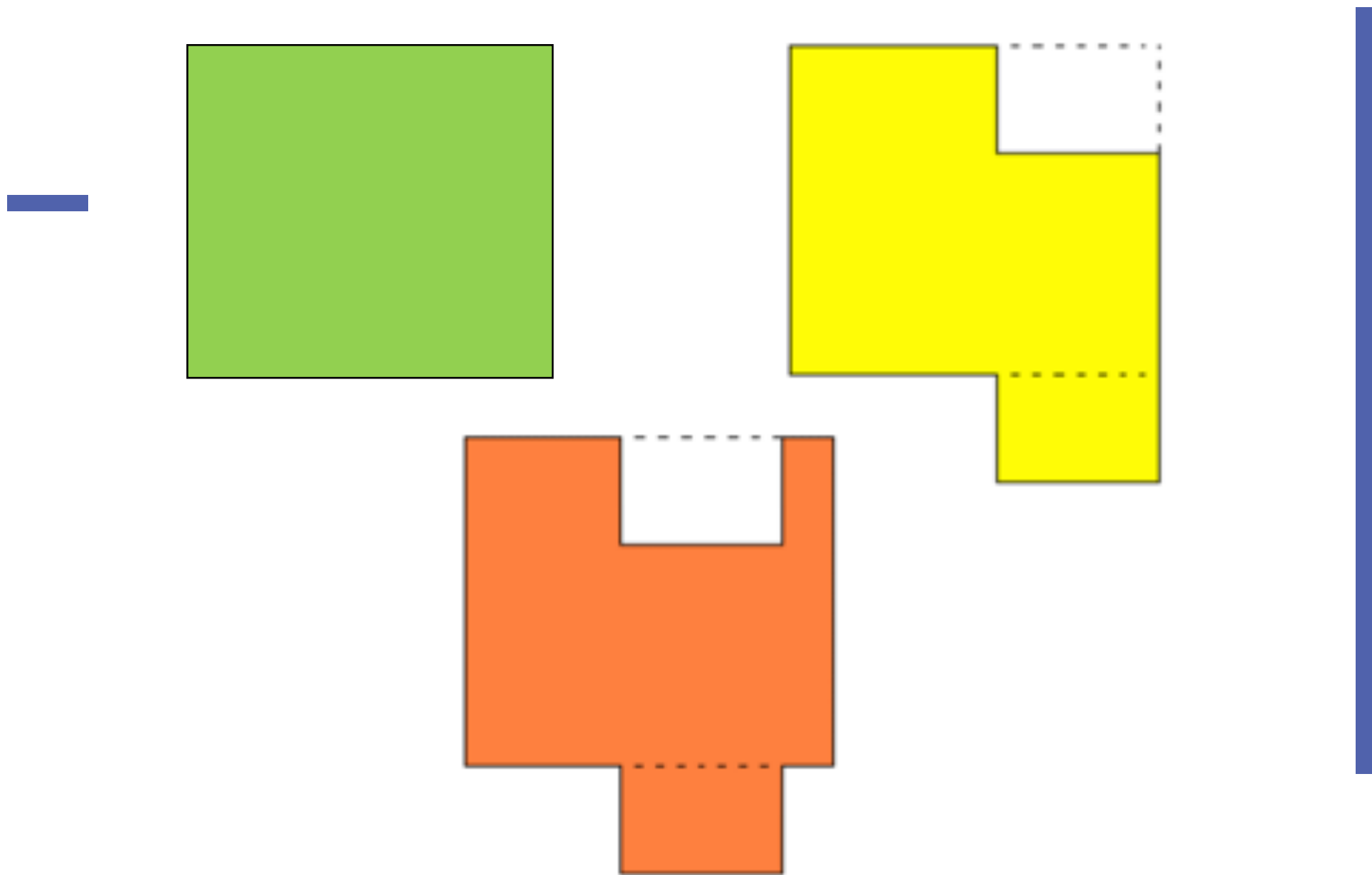


## Enclosure to Usable Area Ratio

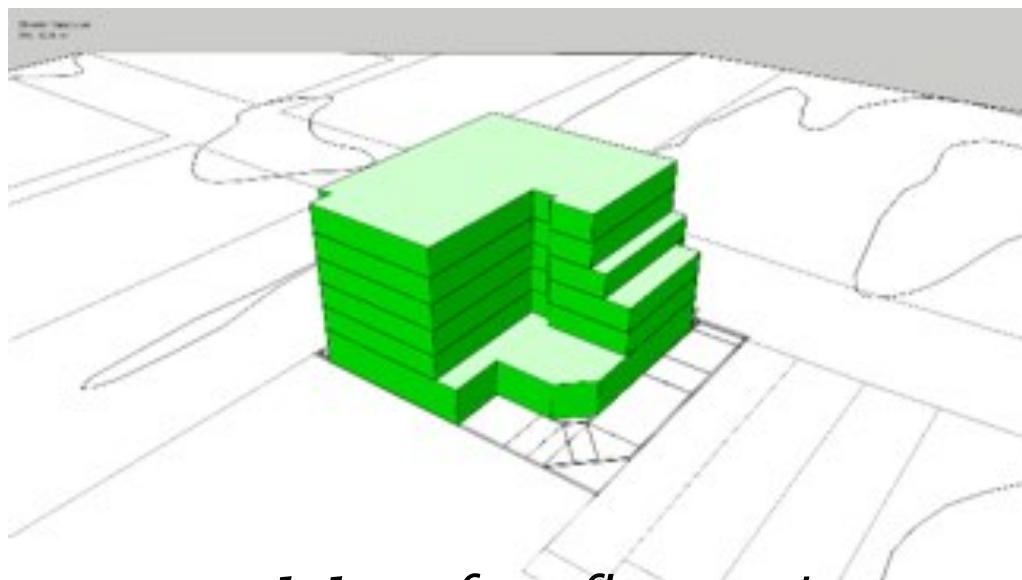
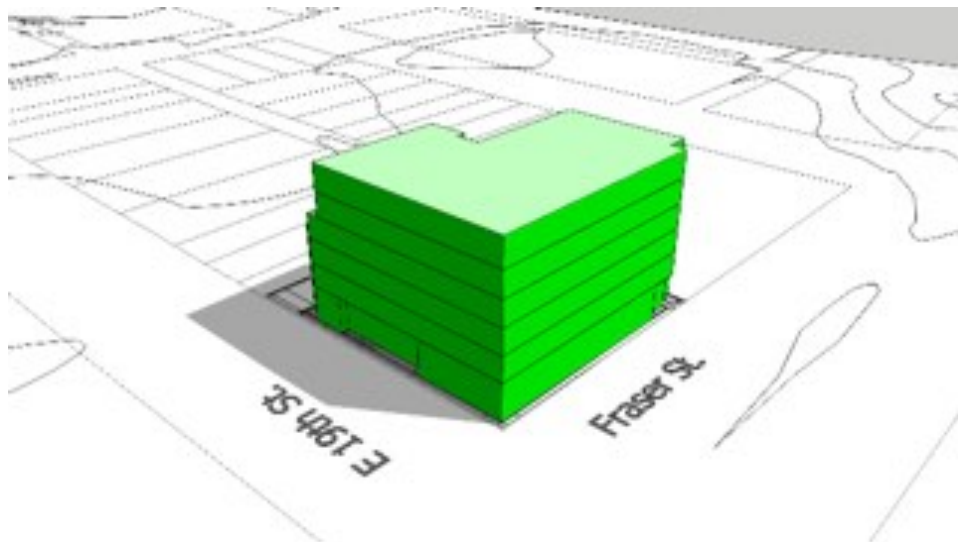




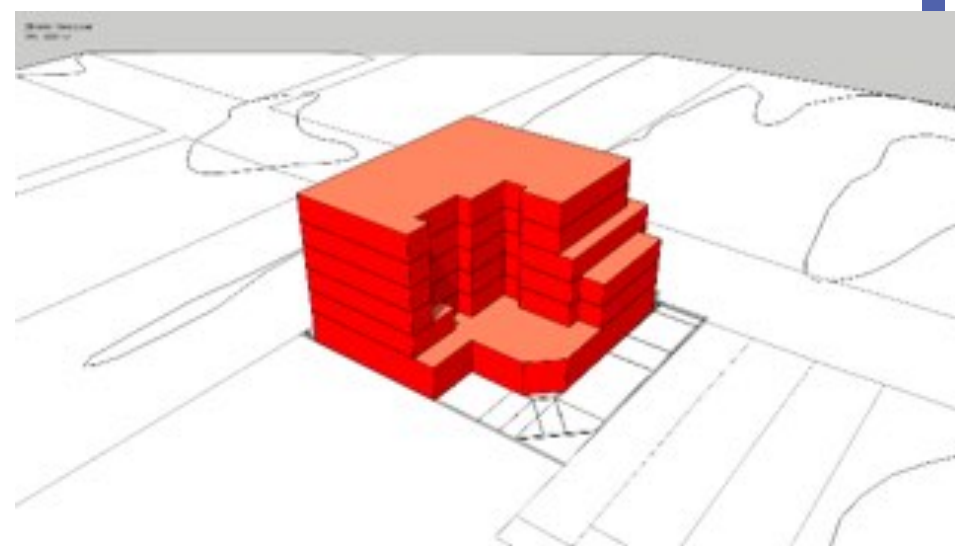
# Building Form



# Building Form



*1:1 surface-floor ratio*

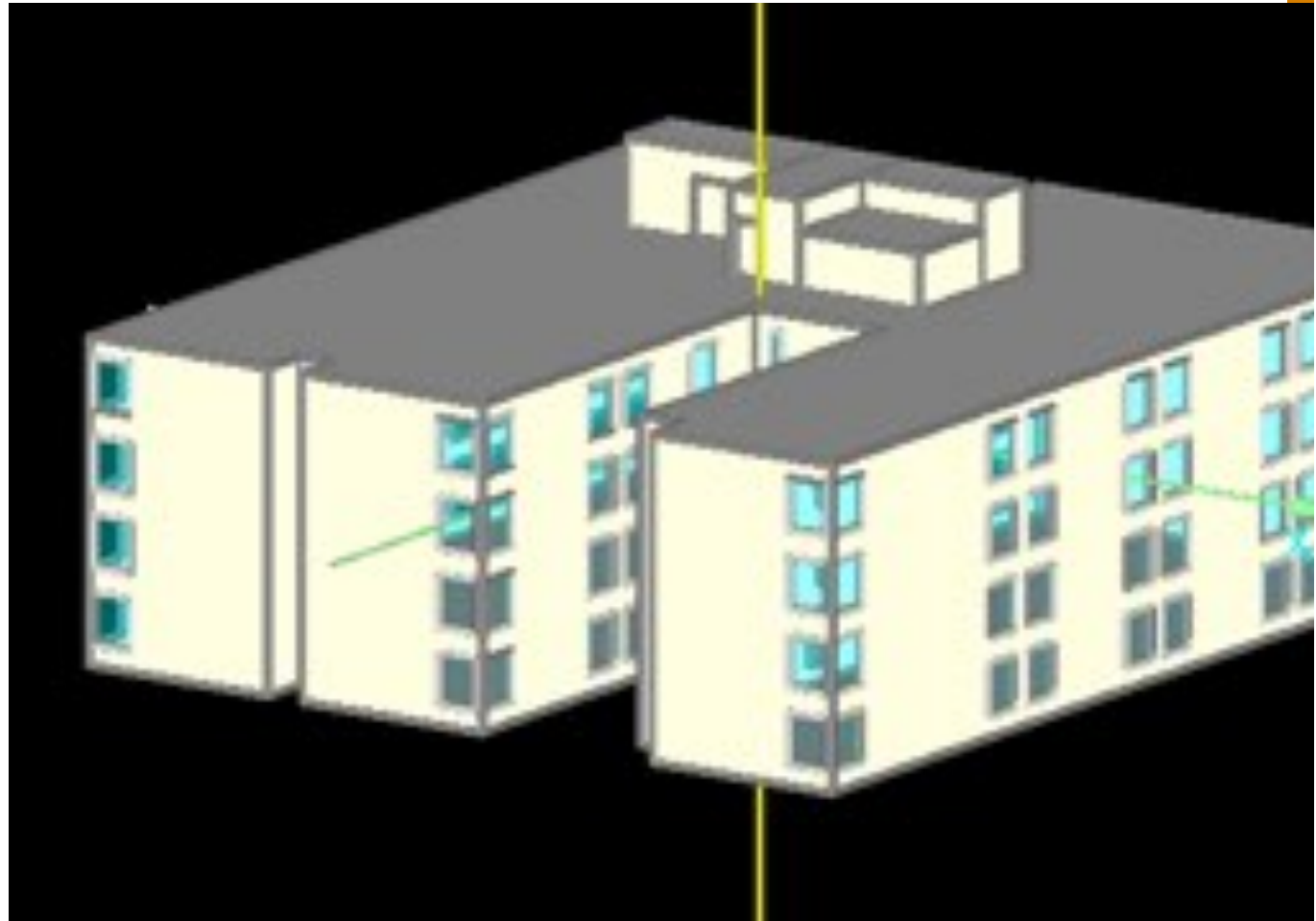


*Increase of 10%*

# Envelope Examples

- Walls:  $R-25_{\text{eff}}$
- Roof:  $R-43_{\text{eff}}$
- Floor:  $R-16 \text{ to } 30_{\text{eff}}$
- Windows:  $U-0.24_{\text{eff}}$

Air Tightness: ***0.08*** cfm/ft<sup>2</sup> 75Pa\*

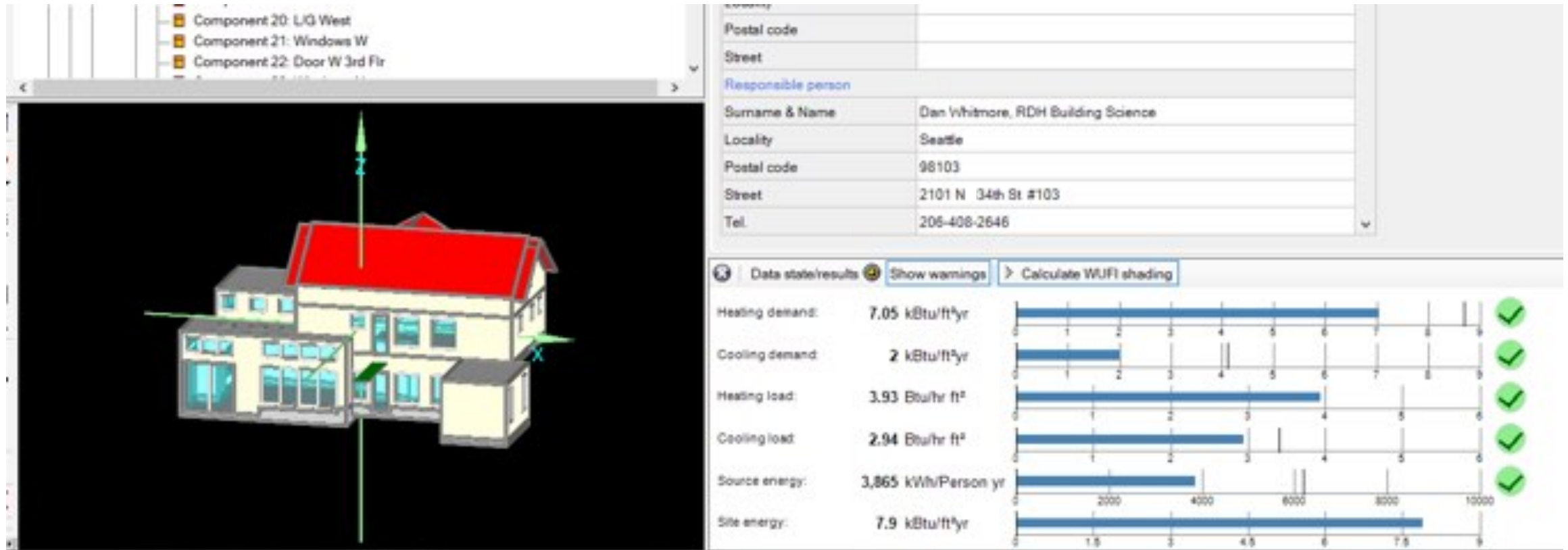


- Walls:  $R-38_{\text{eff}}$
- Roof:  $R-67_{\text{eff}}$
- Floor:  $R-24$  to  $45_{\text{eff}}$
- Windows:  $U-0.15_{\text{eff}}$

## Envelope Examples

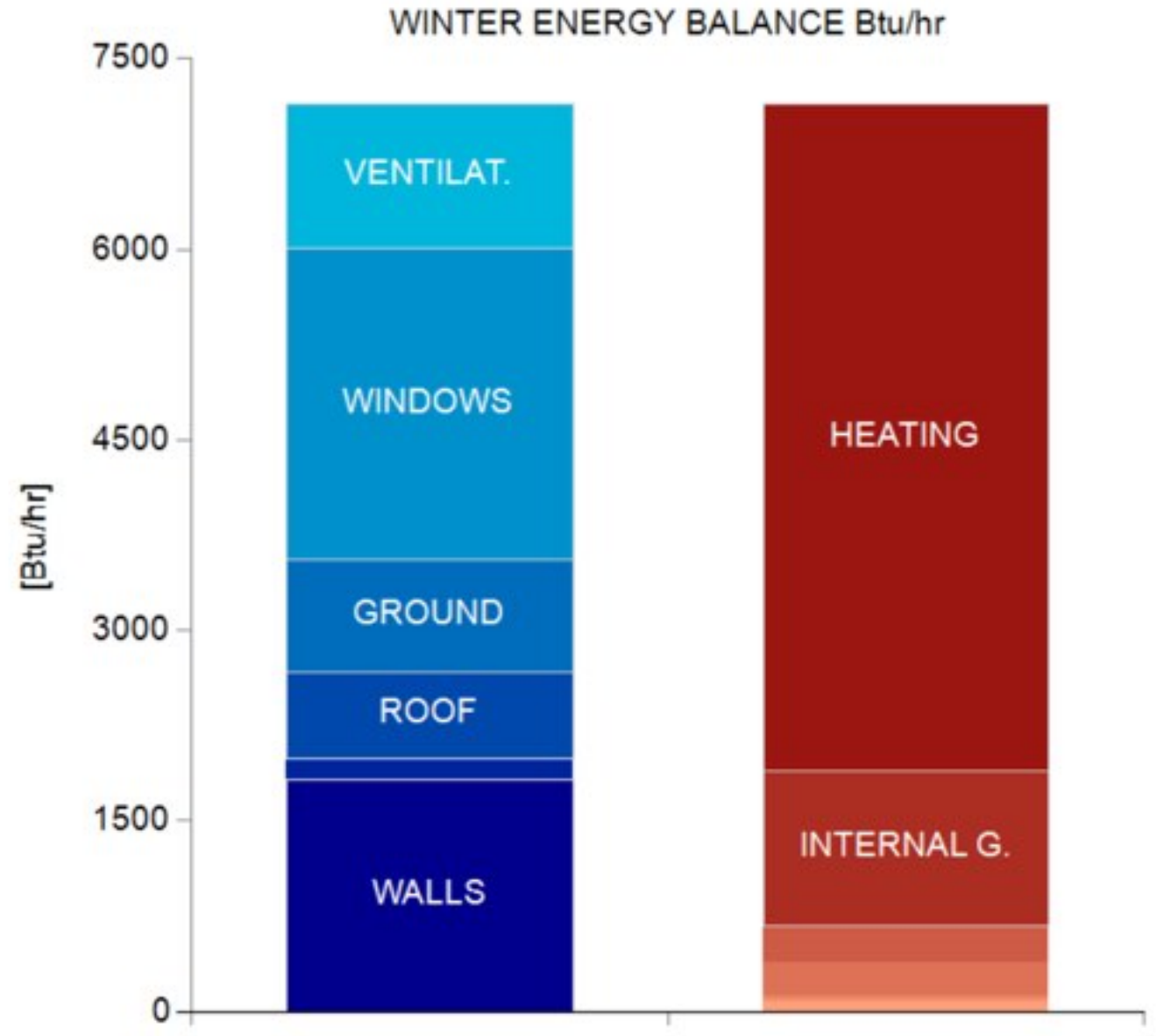
Air Tightness:

***0.08*** cfm/ft<sup>2</sup> 75Pa\*





# Passive House: Engineered Energy Performance




# Passive House Enclosure Mantra:

1. Super-Insulated
2. Thermal Bridge “Free”
3. Air-Tight



# 1. Super-Insulated

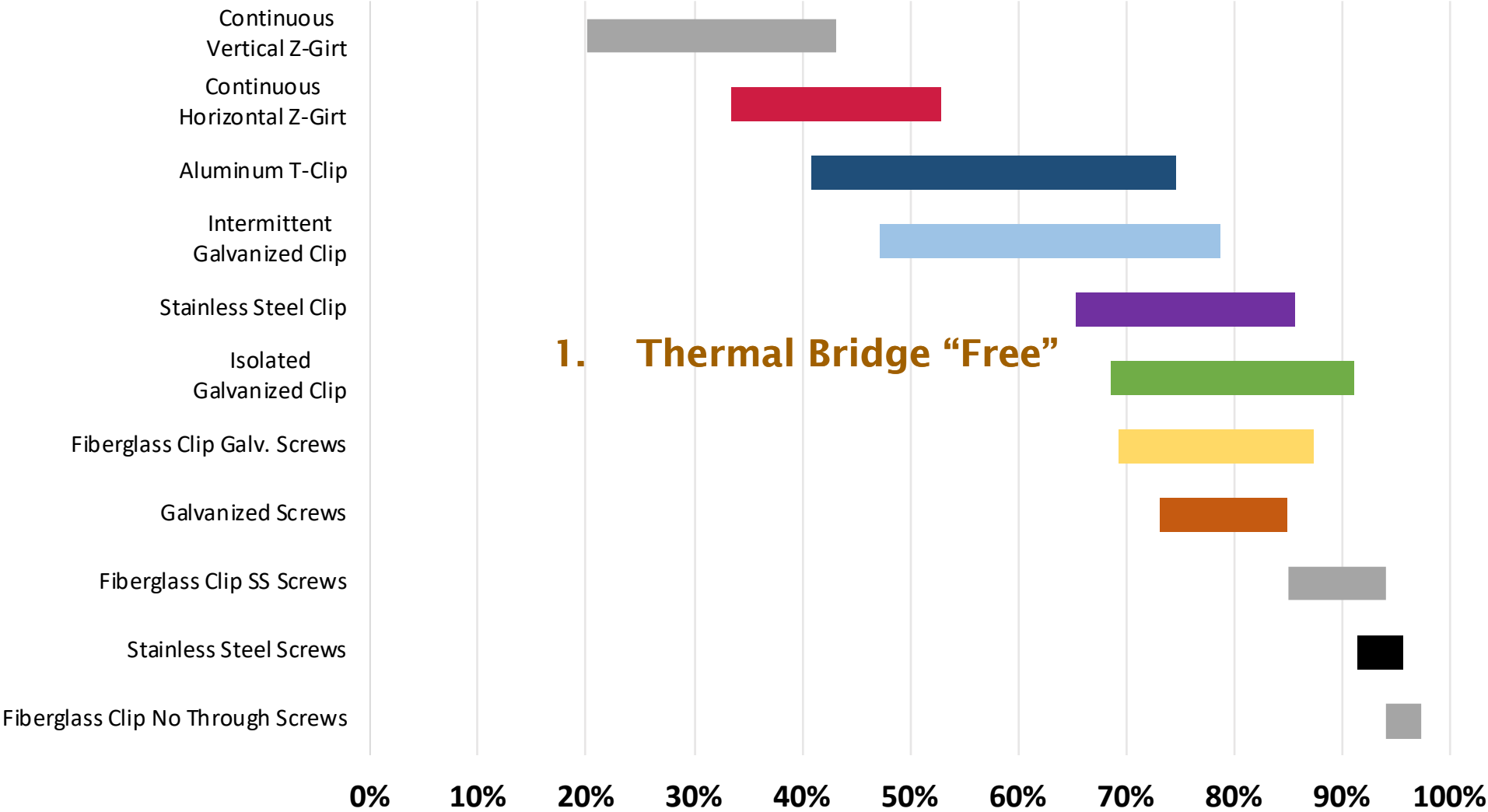
**super** adjective

su·per | \ˈsü-pər  \

**Definition of *super* :** of high grade or quality



# Effective R-Value due to Exterior Insulation Attachments



1. Thermal Bridge "Free"



# Effective R-Value

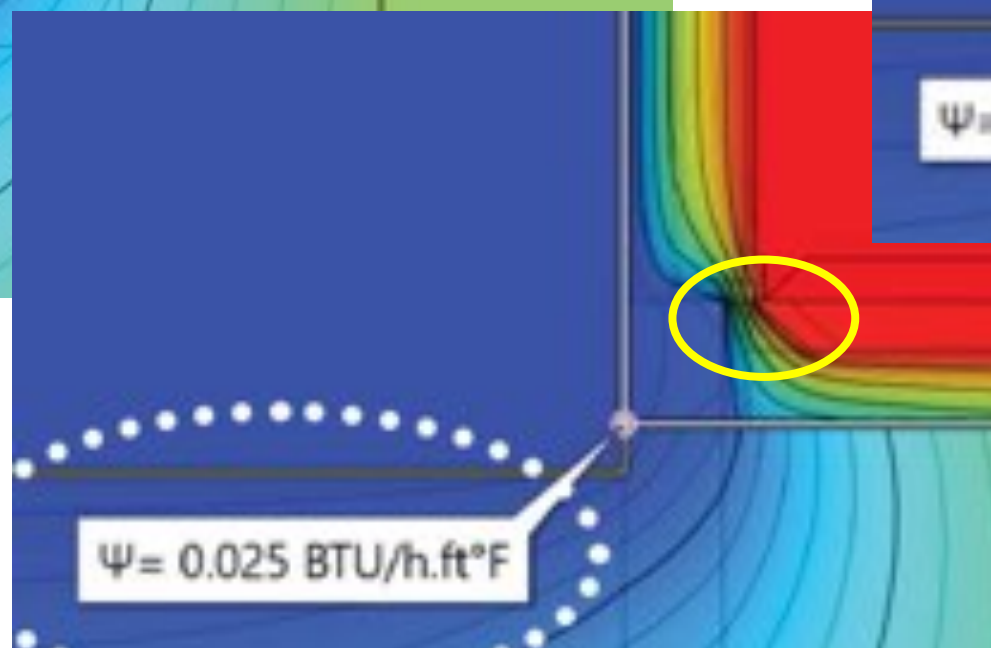
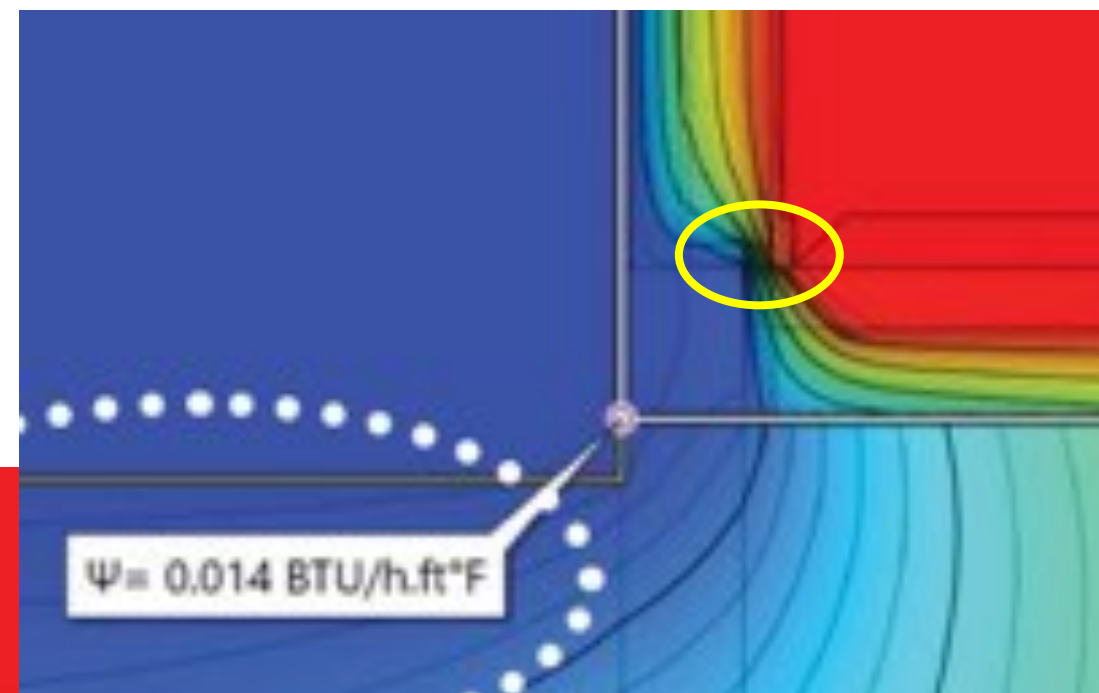
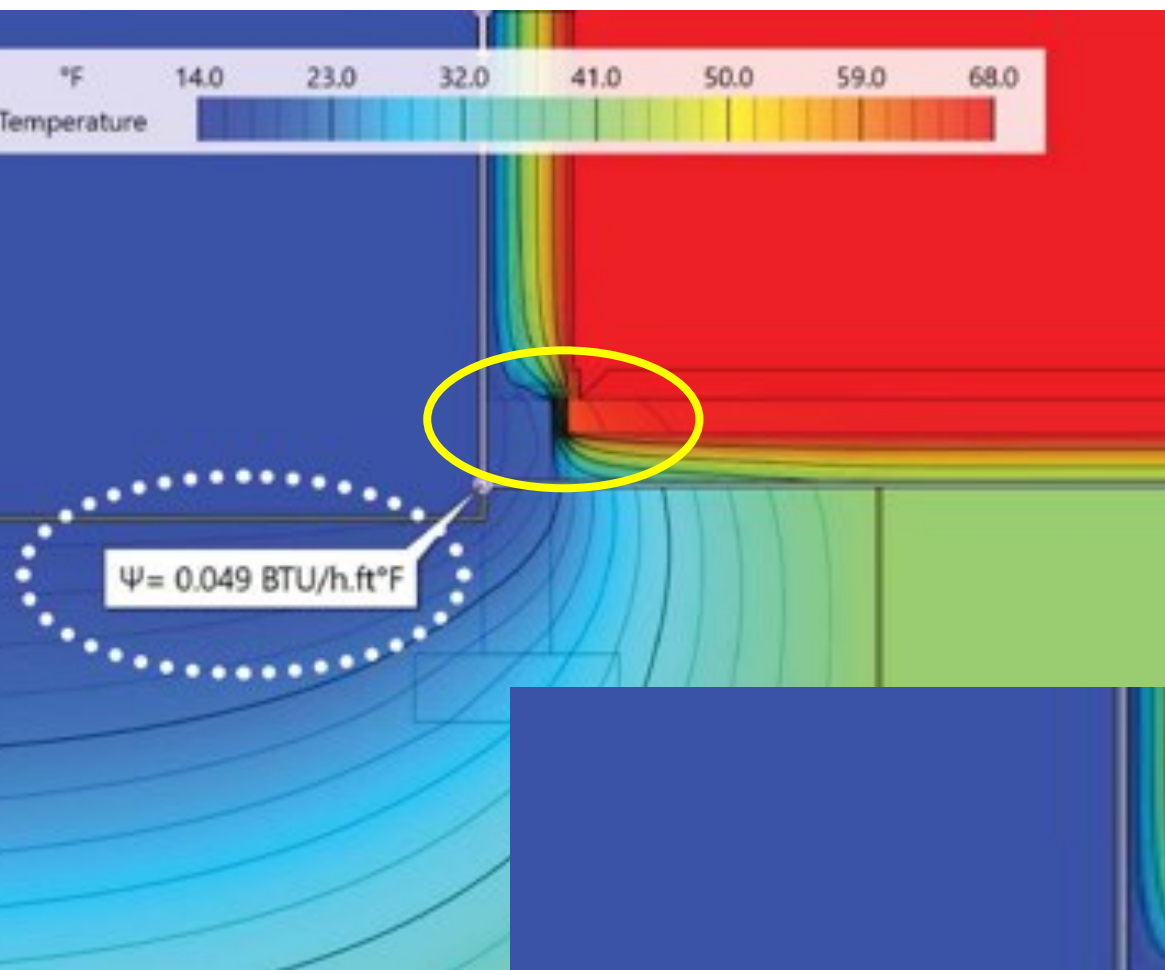


## 2. Thermal Bridge “Free”



Photo: Walsh Const.





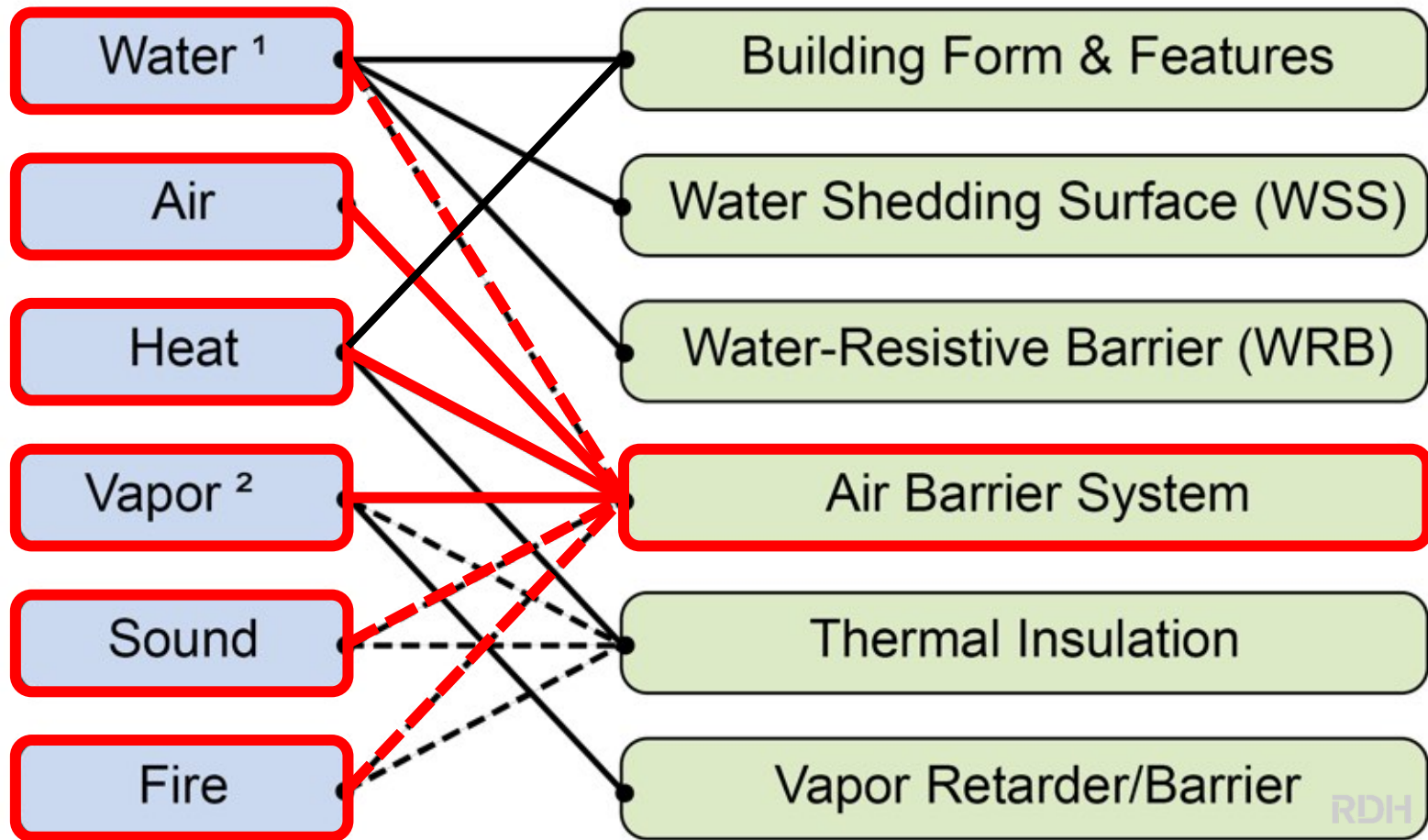
### 3. Air-Tight



*Photo: REACH CDC*



# Why the Air Barrier is so important

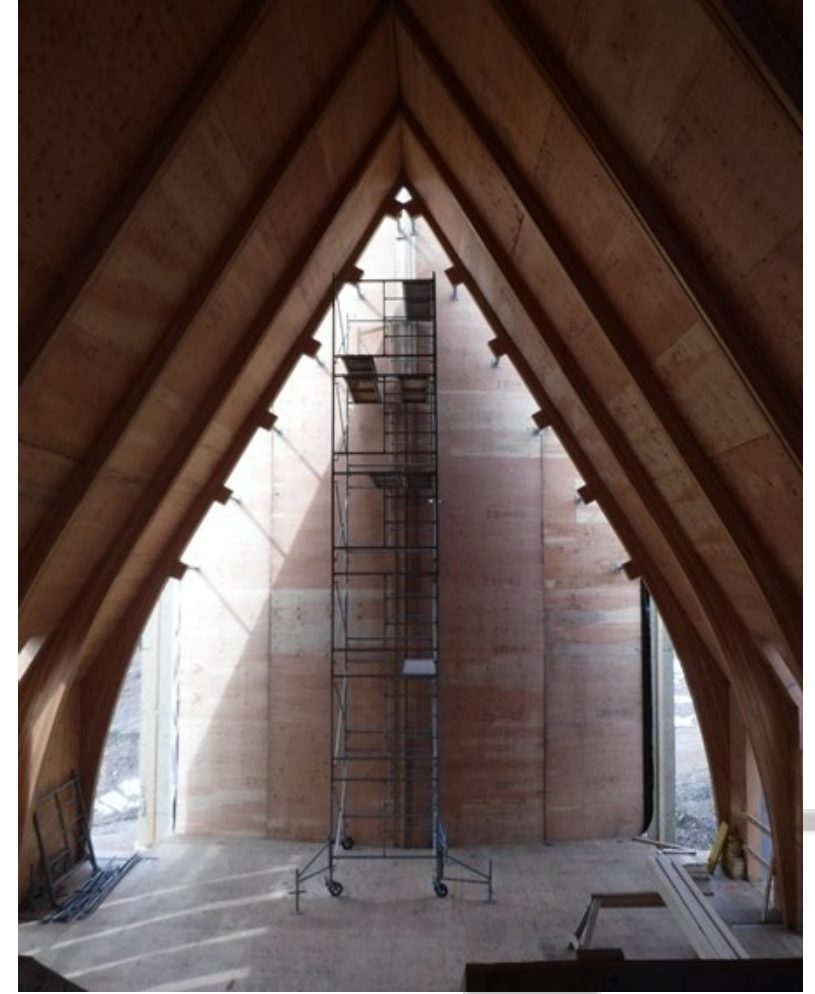


———— Primary Relationship      - - - - - Secondary Relationship

1 – Water is defined here as precipitation (rain, snow, hail, etc.) and ground water

2 – Vapor is separately defined here as the water vapor in air, as well as condensate moisture

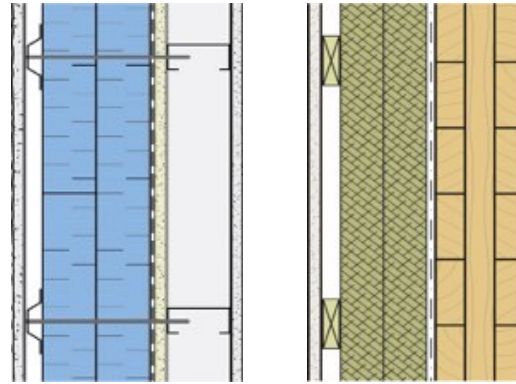
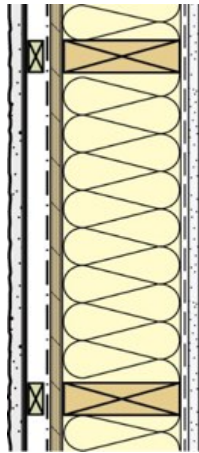
# Delivering Passive House Enclosures



*Photo: REACH CDC*

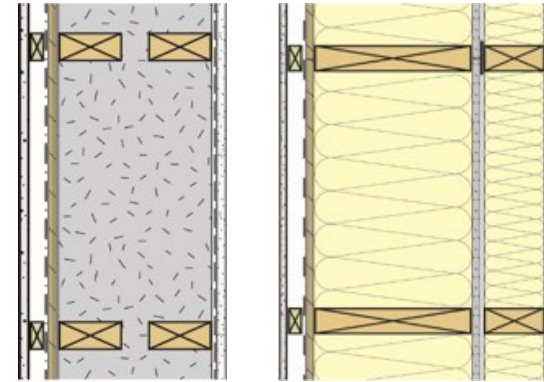
# Delivery is in the Details

**Base 2x6  
Framed Wall**  
<R-16 (wood,  
R-9 steel)



Issues: cladding attachment, thickness

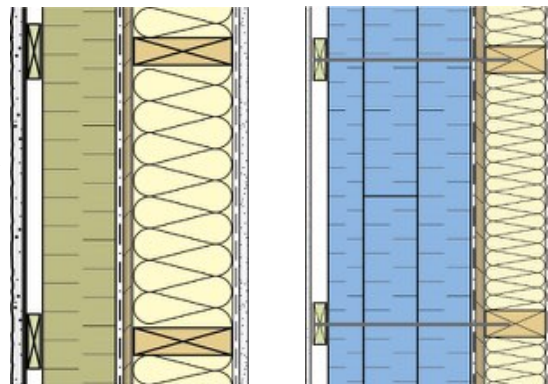
**Exterior Insulation**  
R-20 to R-60+



Issues: thermal bridging, thickness, durability

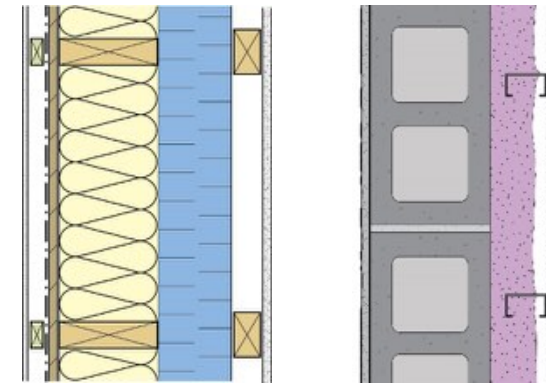
**Deep  
single  
cavity**  
R-20 –  
R-80+

**Split Insulation**  
R-20 to R-60+



Issues: cladding attachment, material selection

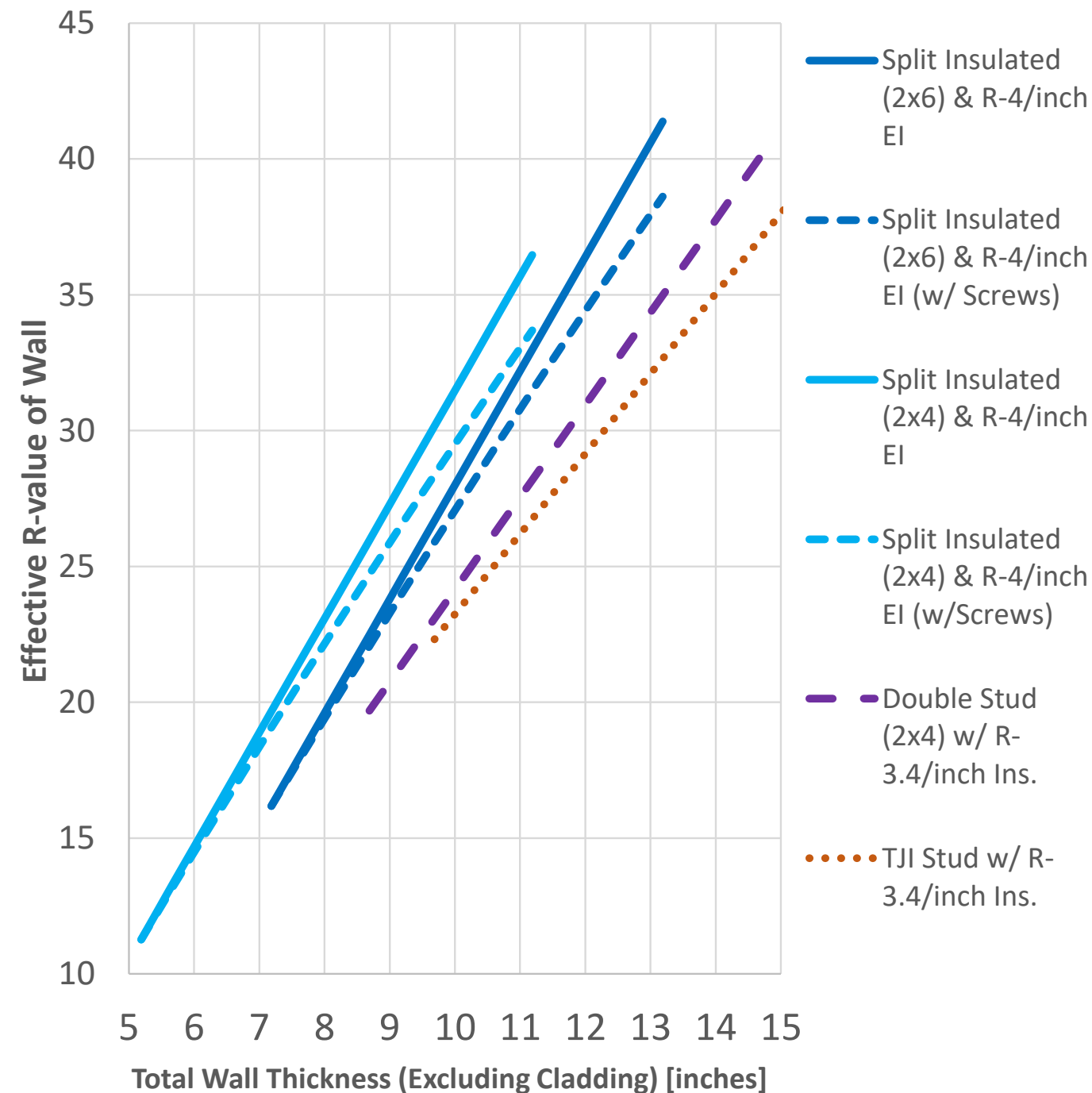
**Interior Insulation**  
R-20 to R-30+



Issues: thickness, durability, interior details

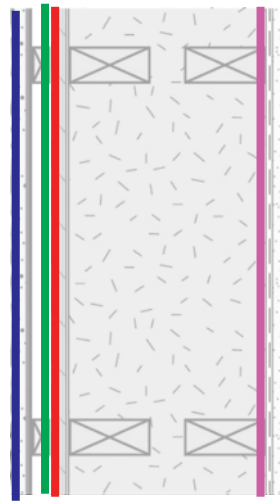


# Effective Wall R-value versus Wall Thickness

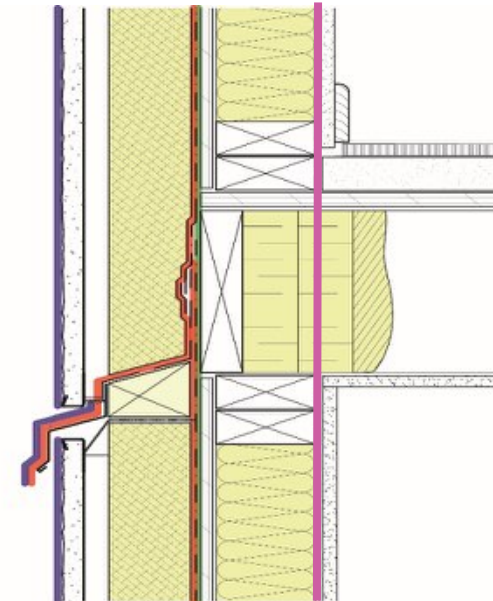
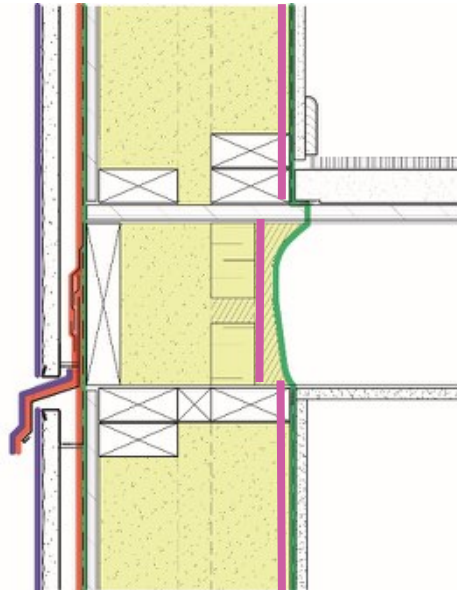
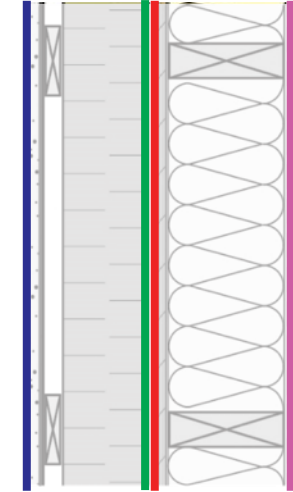




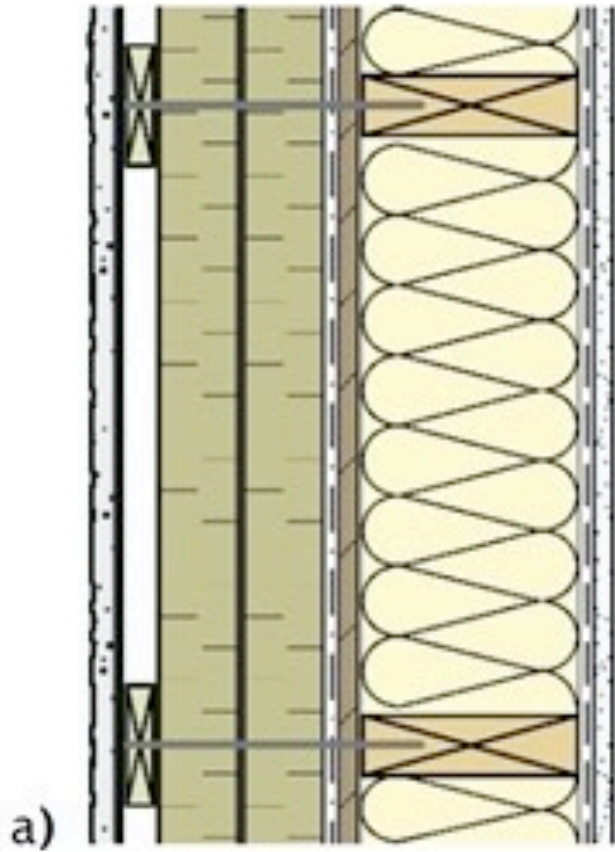
# Enclosure: Critical Barrier Analysis of Super Insulated Walls



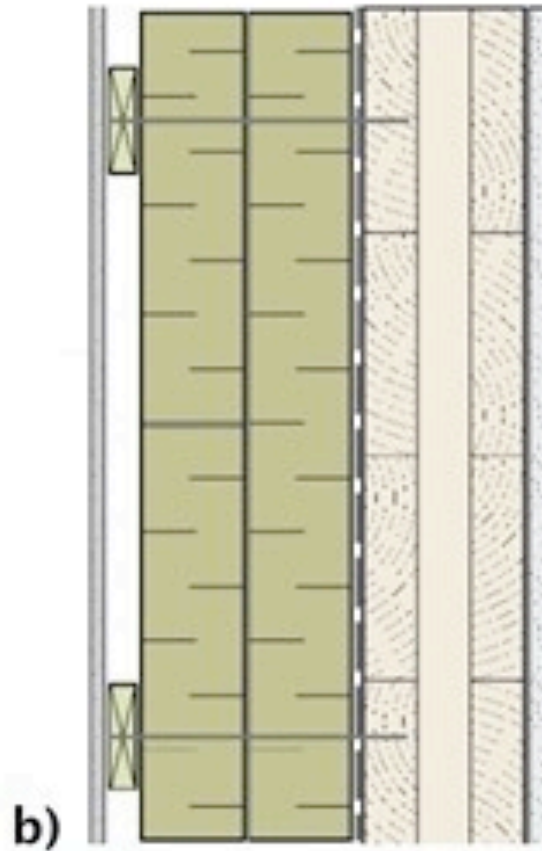
- Water Shedding Surface (WSS)
- Water Resistive Barrier (WRB)
- Air Barrier (AB)
- Vapour Retarder (VR/VB)
- Thermal Barrier (Insulating Materials)



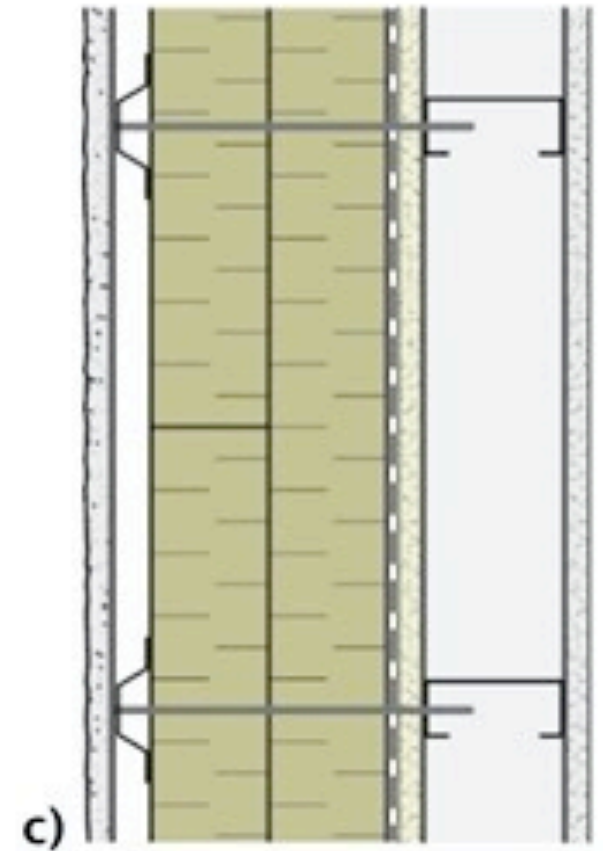
## Exterior Insulation over common wall types: the field is easy



**Wood Frame**

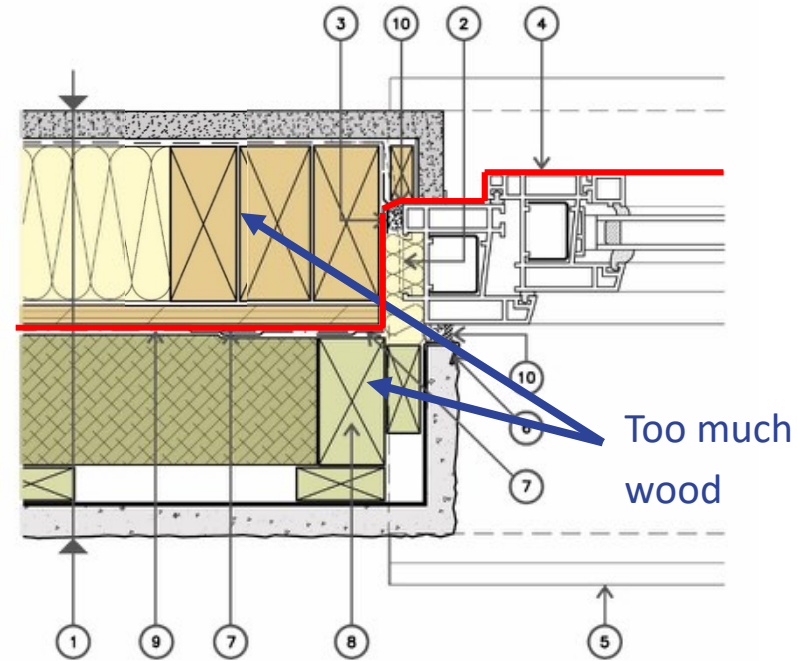
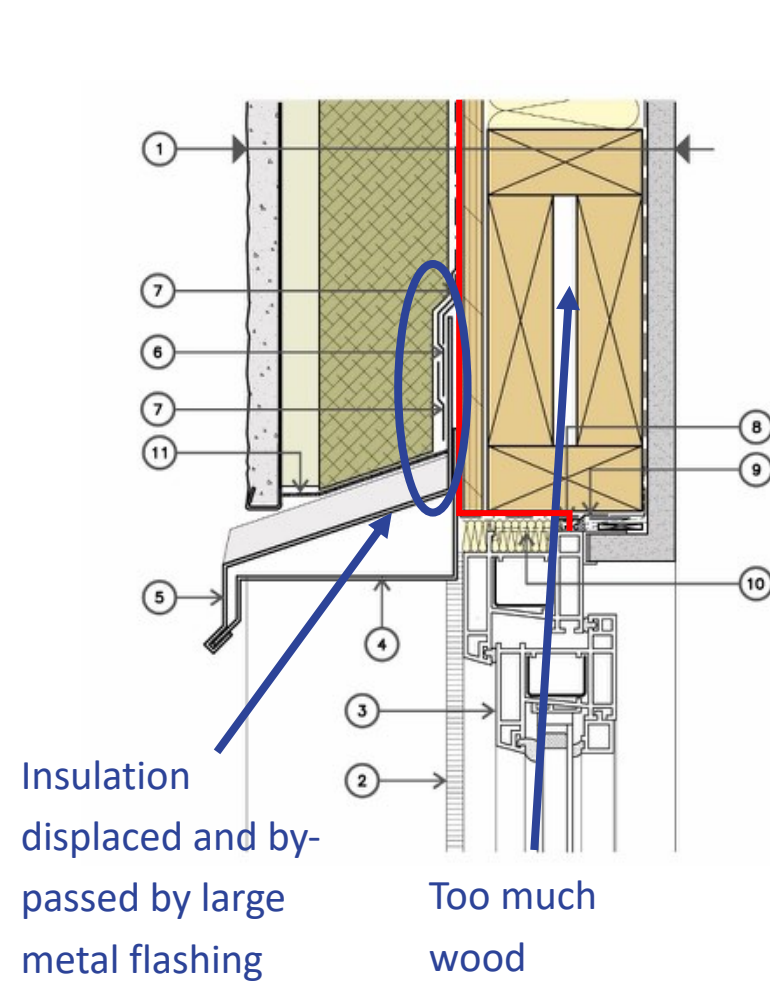


**Cross-Laminated  
Timber**



**Steel Frame**

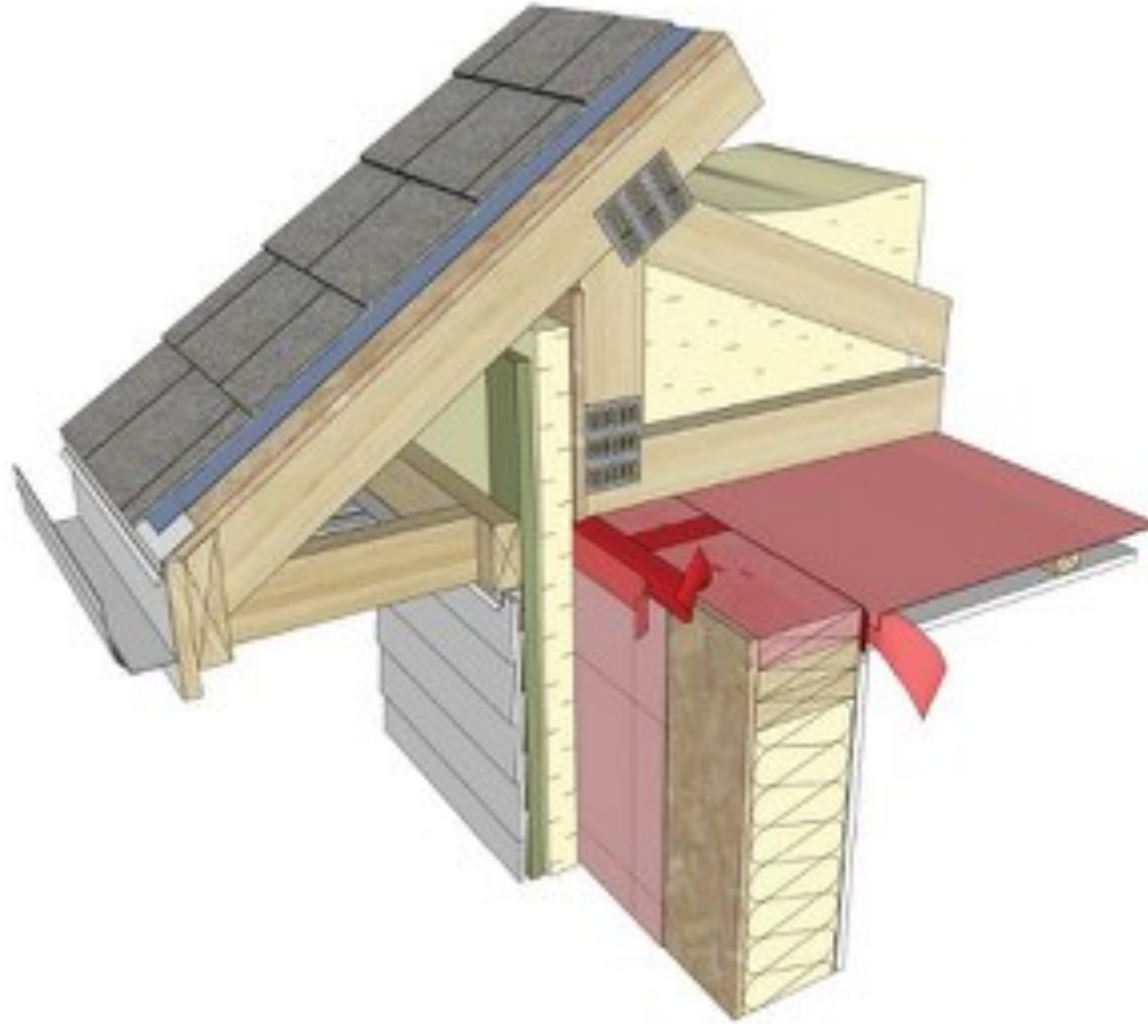
# Window Installation Details are not as easy



## Key considerations:

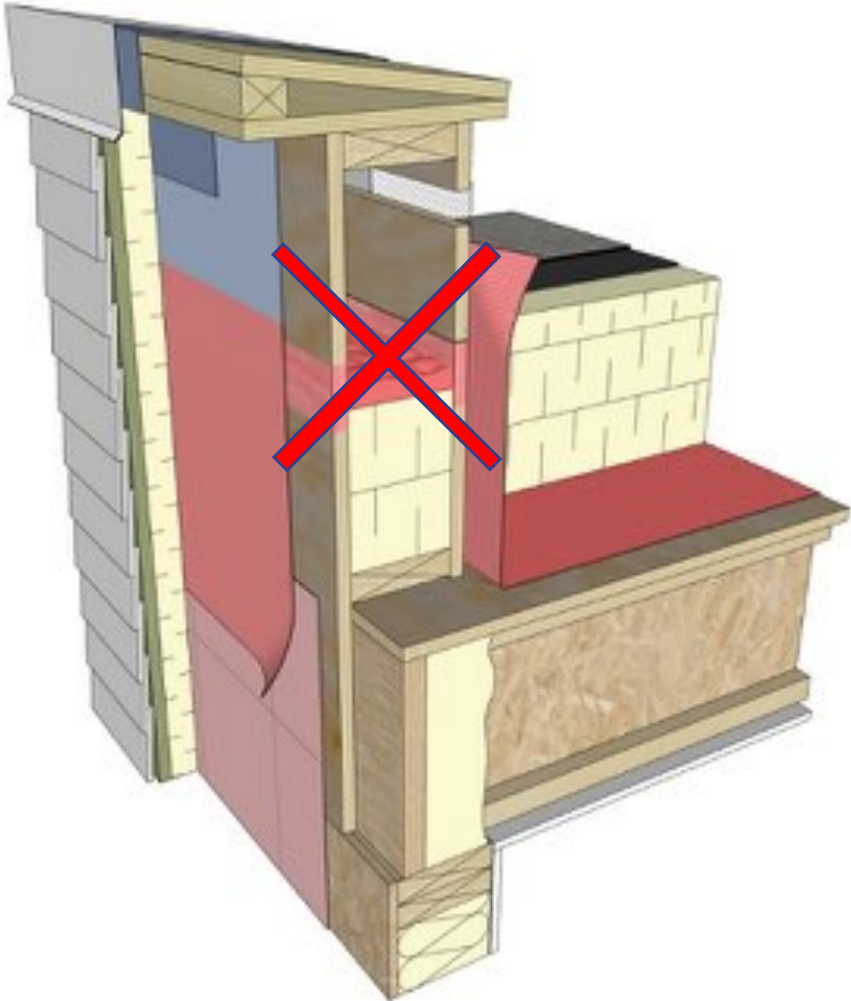
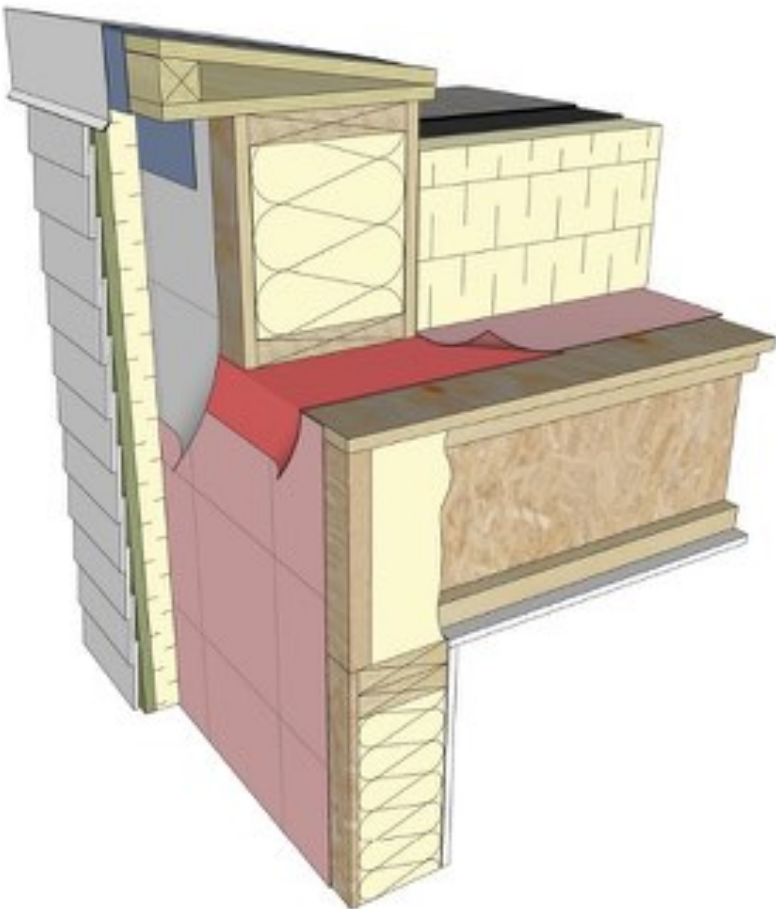
- Avoid metal flashings that bypass framing or insulation
- Reduce wood framing around window
- Over-insulate the window frames where feasible
- **Air tight**
- Proper water management

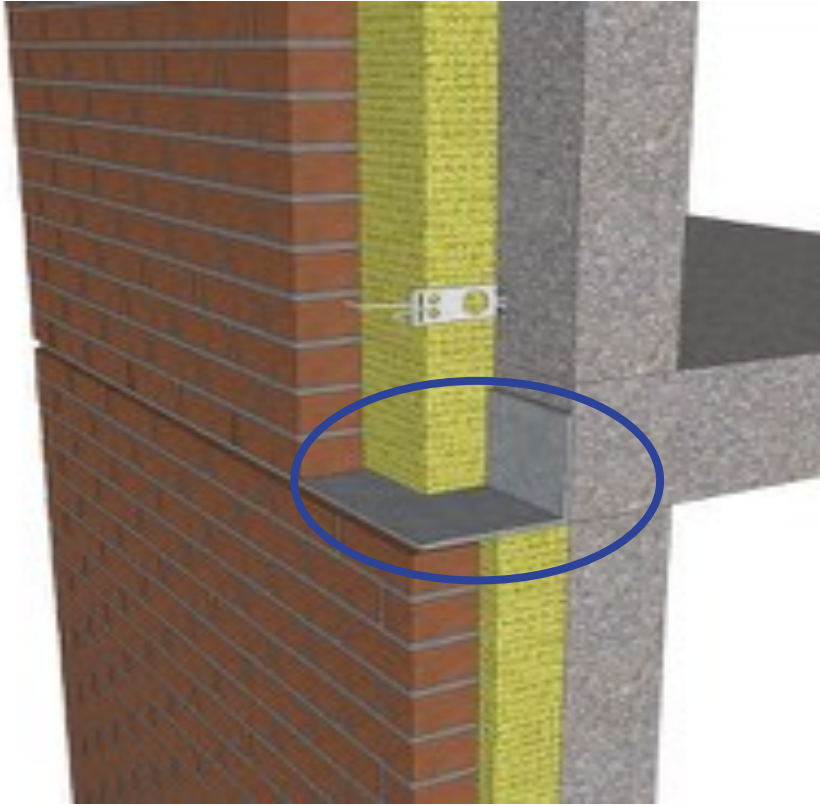
## Air Barrier Challenges @ Transitions



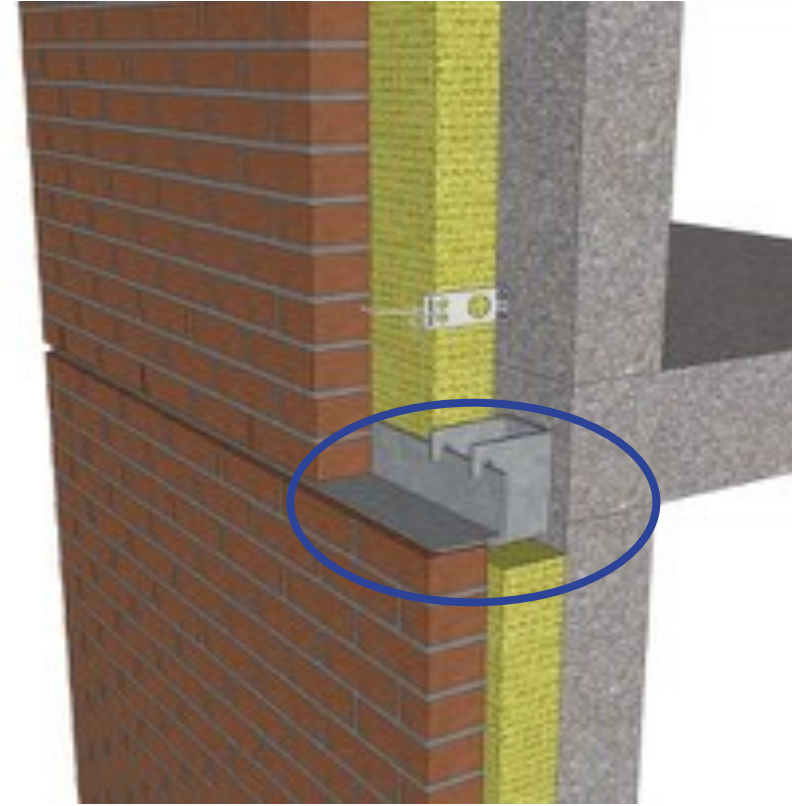


# Air Sealing at Parapets

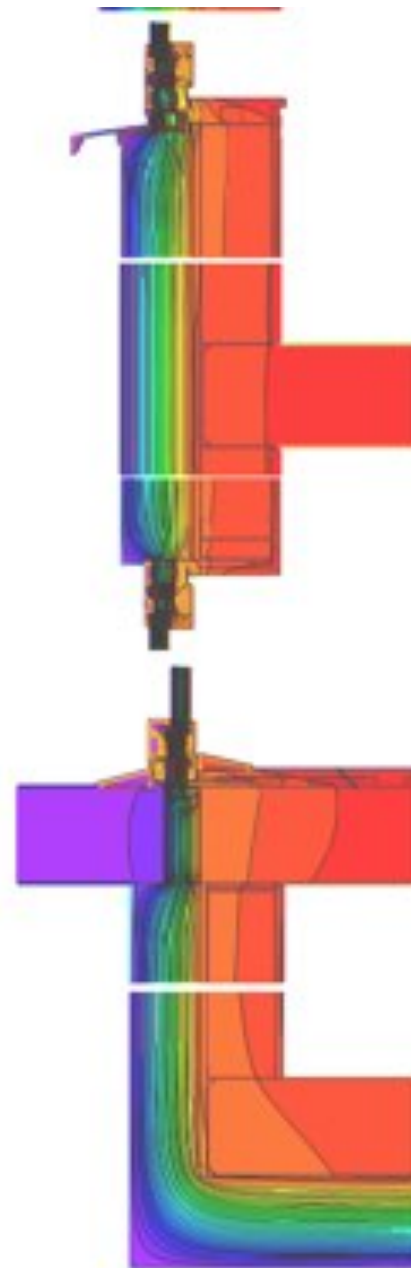
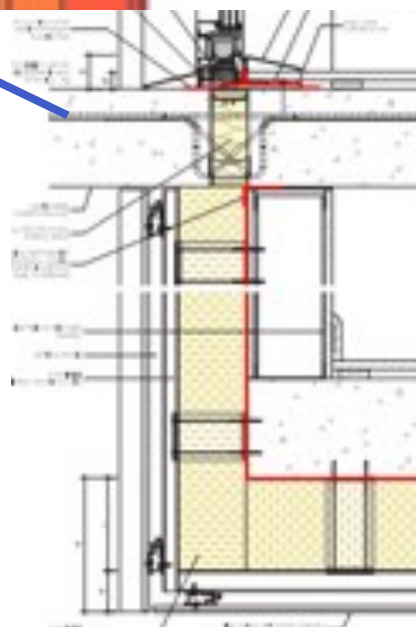
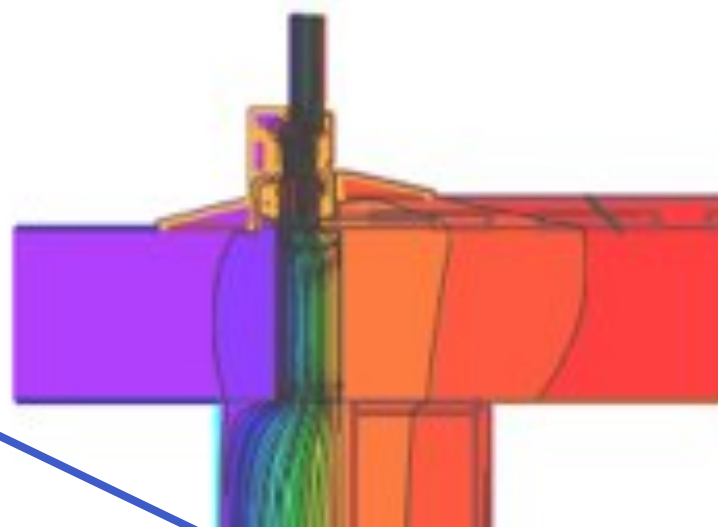
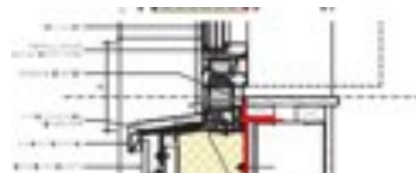
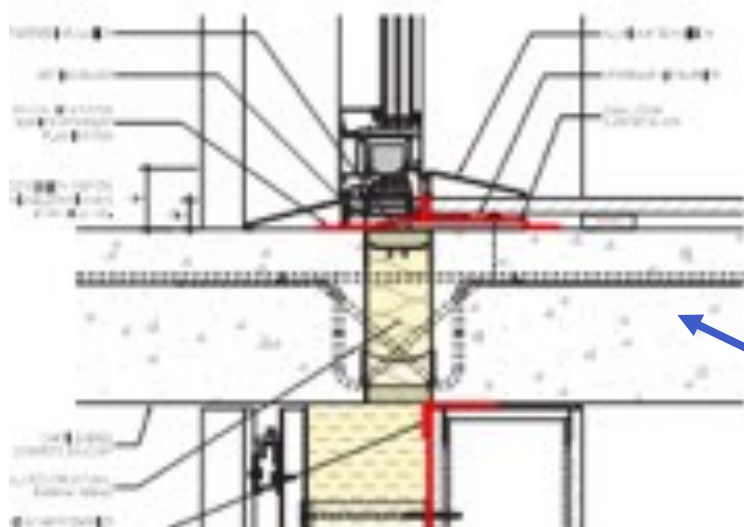




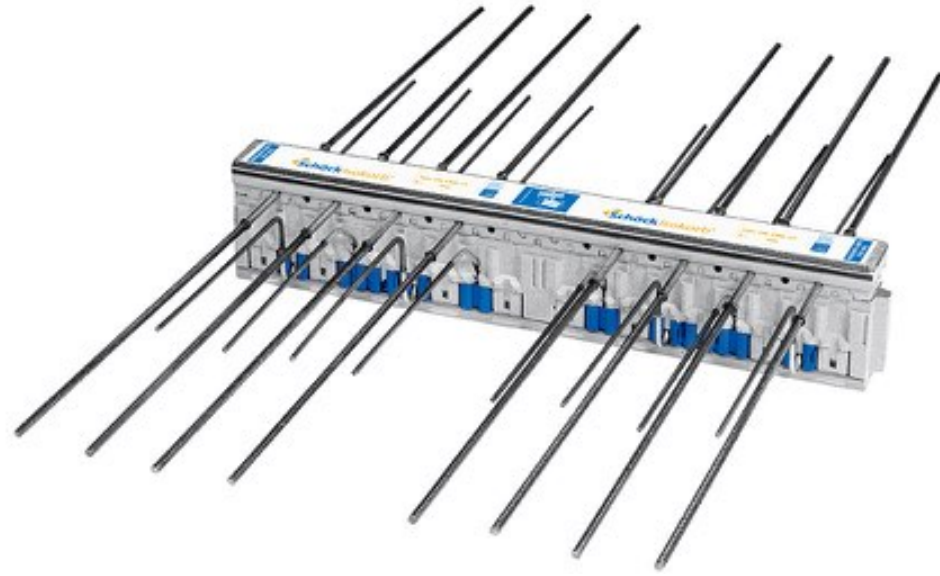
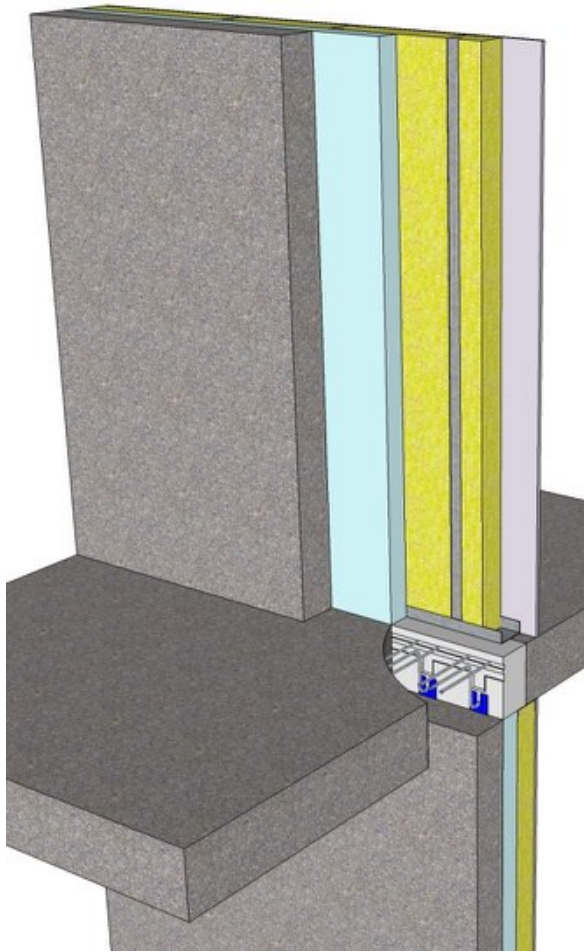
Continuous shelf angles  
~50% R-value loss



Shelf angle on stand-offs  
only ~15% R-value loss









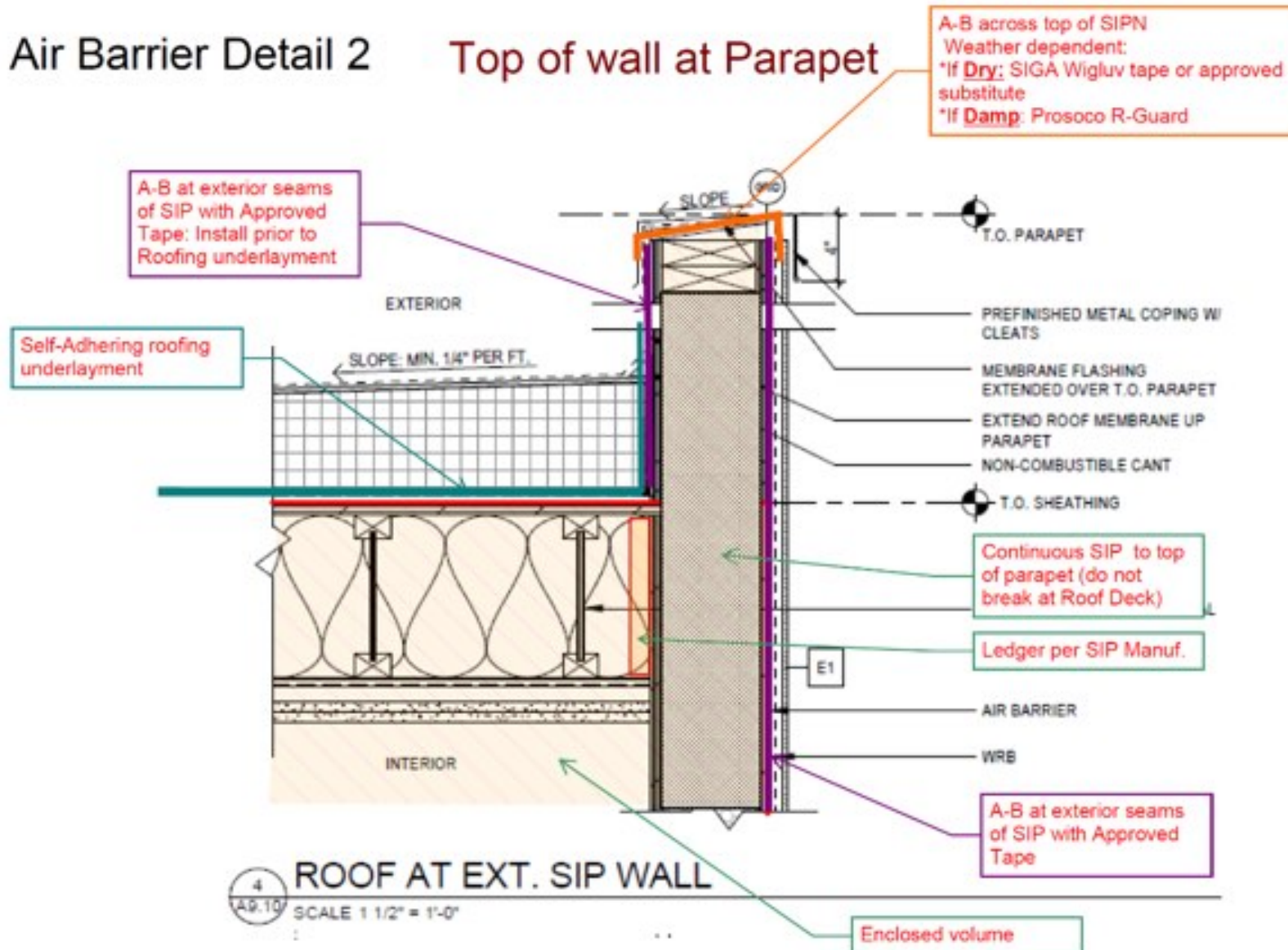
# Delivery is in the Details: Installer Review



# Delivery is in the Details: Installer Review

## Air Barrier Detail 2

## Top of wall at Parapet





*Courtland  
Place  
Passive  
House  
2011  
Seattle, WA*



*Karuna Passive  
House*

*2014 Yamhill  
County, OR*

*Holst Architects*

*Hammer and Hand*



*Photo*

*Photo: Jeremy Bitterman Photography*



*Wallingford  
Passive  
2016 Seattle, WA  
Whitney Architecture  
Hammer and Hand*



*Madrona Passive  
House*

*2015 Seattle, WA*

*SHED Architecture &  
Design*

*Hammer and Hand*



*Photo: SHED Architecture*



*Flora Vista Passive  
House*

*2018 Olympia, WA*

*Roussa Cassel,  
Architect*

*Bicycle Homebuilding*



*Photo: Bicycle Homebuilding*



*Pax Futura*  
2018 Seattle, WA  
NK Architects  
Cascade Built





*Pax Futura*  
*2018 Seattle, WA*  
*NK Architects*  
*Cascade Built*



*Photo: Vivian Usu*

ORCHARDS AT  
ORENCO Phase I  
Hillsboro, OR

2016

REACH CDC

Ankron-Moison  
Architecture

Walsh Construction



*Photo: REACH CDC*



# DOIG RIVER CHURCH

Ft Saint John  
British Columbia  
2019



## THE HEIGHTS

85-unit market-rate rental  
Vancouver, BC  
2017  
8<sup>th</sup> Avenue Development  
Cornerstone Architecture  
Peak Construction Group





# BRECHIN REDEVELOPMENT

Nanaimo

Church & 74 rental apts  
VIA Architecture





# SKEENA DORM

Six stories, 220 rooms  
UBC Okanagan

UBC Properties Trust  
Public Architecture





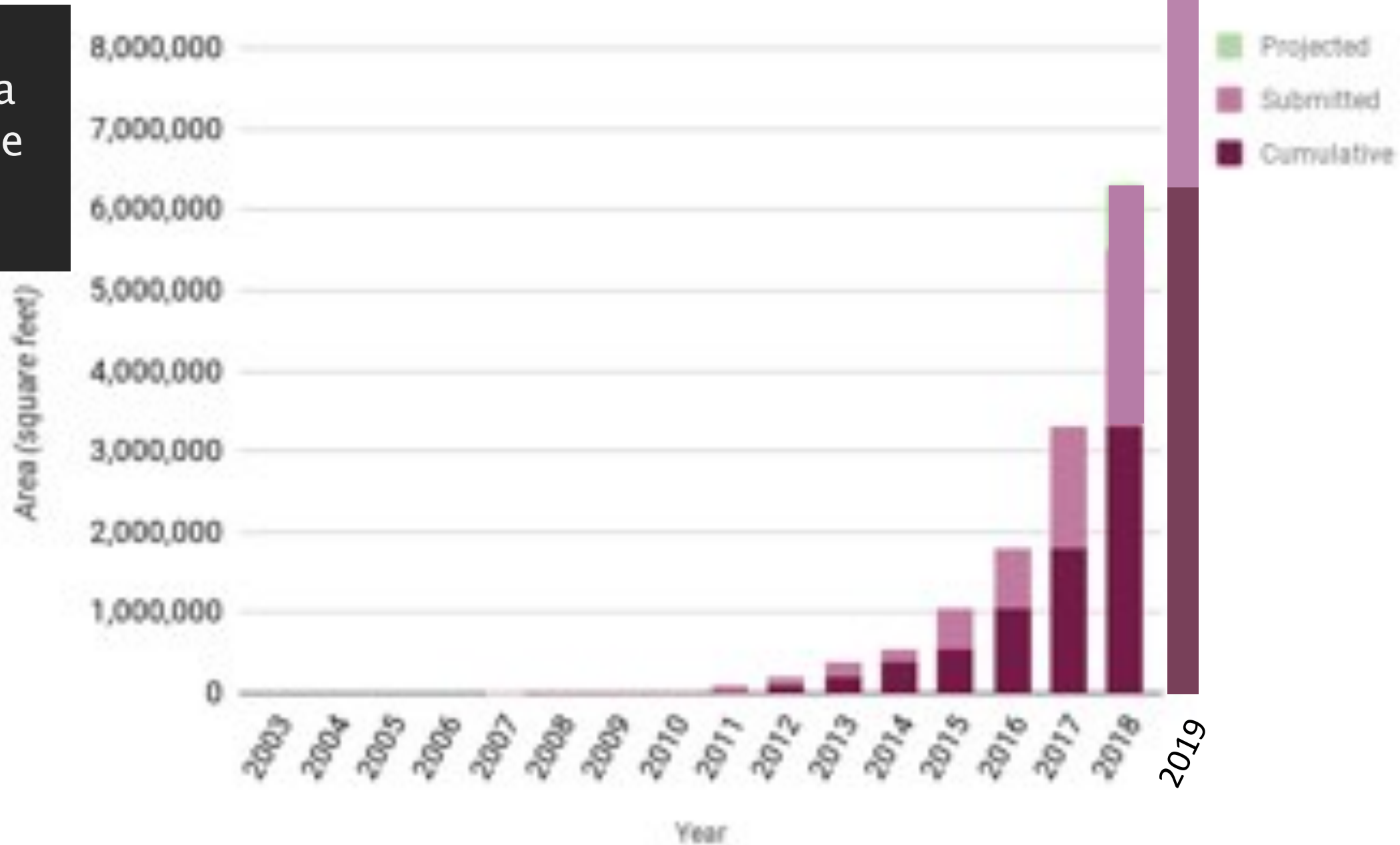
*Photos: RMI*

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN  
INSTITUTE**  
Basalt, CO  
2017



Passive  
House is a  
Achievable  
*and*  
Scalable

PHIUS+ Submitted Square Footage





FPInnovations 

RDH Building Engineering Ltd.



Canadian  
Wood  
Council

Conseil  
canadien  
du bois

## Guide for Designing Energy-Efficient Building Enclosures

for Wood-Frame Multi-Unit Residential Buildings  
in Marine to Cold Climate Zones in North America

2017



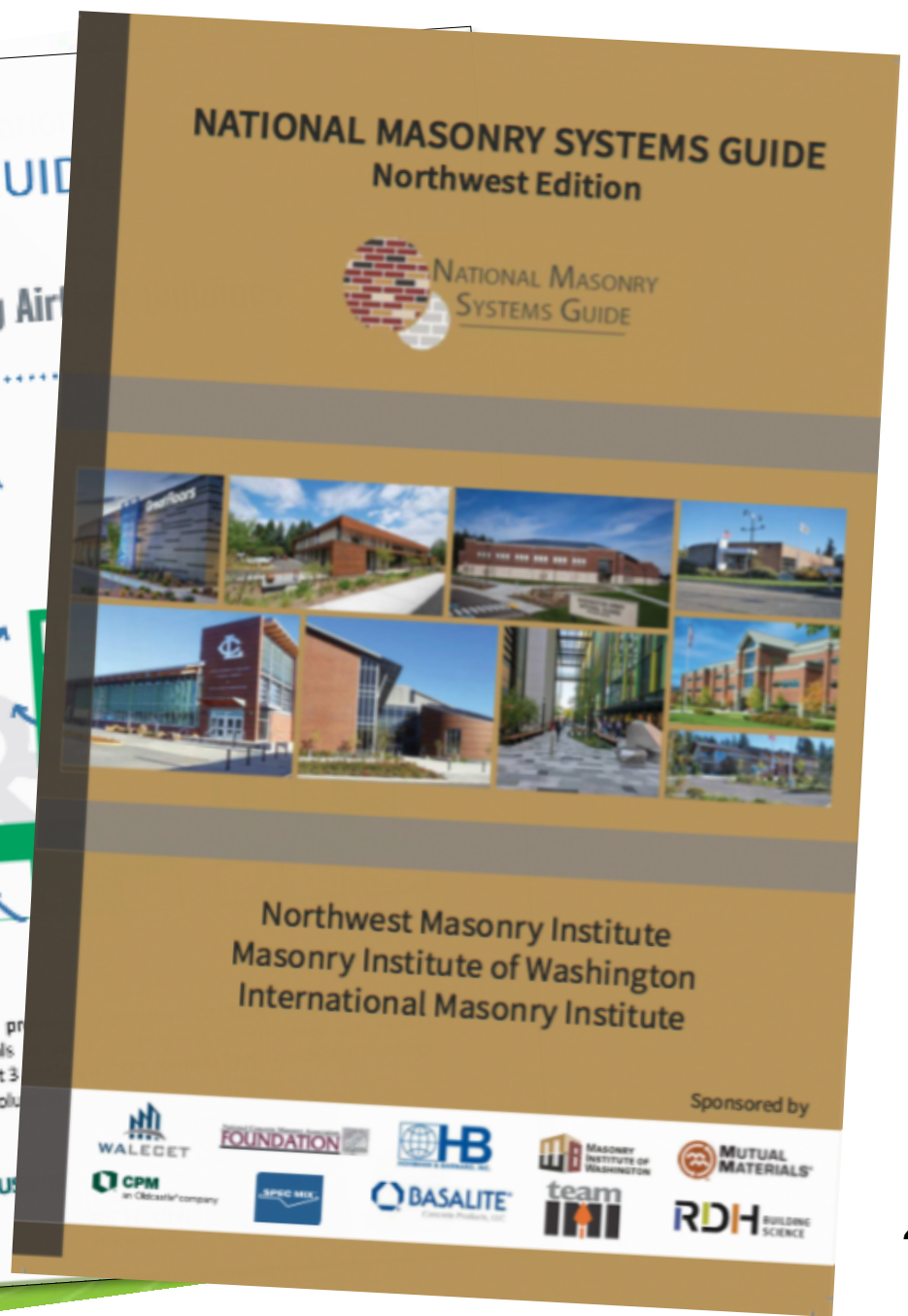
## ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

### Achieving Airtight Buildings



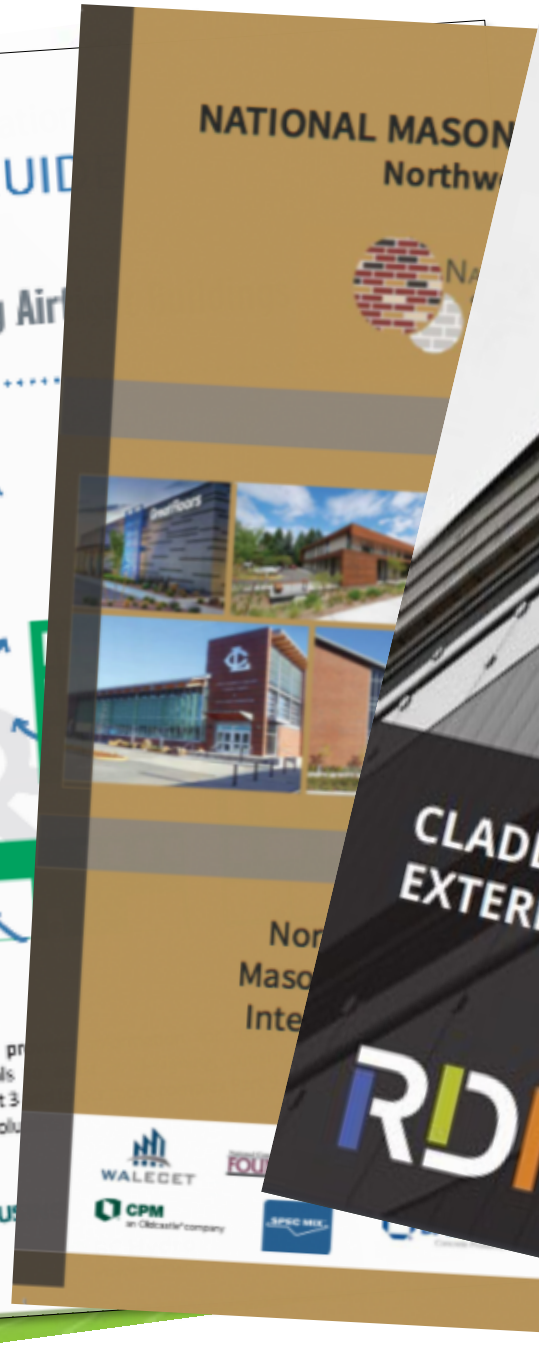
This guide provides information for design and construction professionals to assist in designing, constructing, and testing airtight Part 3 and larger more complex Part 9 residential buildings in British Columbia

2017



2018







# Mass Timber Enclosure Symposium

[MASSTIMBER.RDH.COM](https://masstimber.rdh.com)

February 11, 2020

Block 41 in Seattle, WA



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# Thank You

*Photo: Thorsten Chlupp  
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# > QUESTIONS?

This concludes The American Institute  
of Architects Continuing Education  
Systems Course

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